

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

STEPHAN BYRD
Plaintiff,

v.

Lt. MATTHEW FINLEY
Det. MICHAEL FRANSKO
Det. CRAIG SCARPA
Det./USMS NICHOLAS STERCHELE
Det. GREGORY PACITTO
Officer. MICHELLE PEDULLA
DMCA DAMARIS CORTES
Det. MICHAEL SAUVIGNE
Det. KEN GONZALEZ

Det./Sgt. MICHAEL DINATO
Prosecutor MICHAEL OSTROWSKI
SPECIAL AGENT JOSEPH FUREY
SPECIAL AGENT MICHAEL SCIMECA
SPECIAL AGENT JASON DIJOSEPH
SPECIAL AGENT MARK GILLEN
SPECIAL AGENT BRADLEY COHEN
SPECIAL AGENT MONICA CUETO
SPECIAL AGENT CARRIE BRZEZINSKI
A.U.S.A. COURTNEY OLIVA
A.U.S.A. SARA ALIABADI
MUNICIPALITY OF VINELAND NEW JERSEY
CUMBERLAND COUNTY MUNICIPALITY NEW JERSEY
HONORABLE JUDGE ROBERT B. KUGLER
The Daily Jornal Vineland New Jersey
Deborah M. Marko
JOHN and JANE DOES 1-100

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: Hon.: _____

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: 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985, Bivens
: Action, Civil Rights Act, N.J.
: Stat. Ann. § 10:6-2, Human Rights,
: and Tort Complaint for
: Consolidation

:

: Joint Complaints

:

Jury Trial Demanded

RECEIVED

FEB 15 2019

**AT 8:30
WILLIAM T. WALSH, CLERK**

(1) Comes now, natural born citizen of the United States of America, and of the State of New Jersey by permanent domicile, aggrieved in the unlawful restraints of citizen personal Civil Rights of Liberties protected under the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights.

(2) Plaintiff Stephan Byrd a Citizen of the United States, was restrained of his Constitutional safeguards by individuals acting under the color of law(s), oath of office; Plaintiff sue out these complaints consolidated due to a 'sympiotic' venture, resulting in civil, human and constitutional rights violation(s). Plaintiff request urgent expedited treatment.

(3) Plaintiff Stephan Byrd, sui juris, citizen of New Jersey and grievant in the above captioned matters, herein Plaintiff, makes formal civil, human, and constitutional tort complaints upon defendant(s) mentioned hereinbefore, acting under the color of law(s); to enter into official court record of the above captioned case, certified documentary evidence of the foregoing, and to provide formal notice to all interested parties of the same.

(4) Plaintiff, being natural-born citizen of the United States, and specifically citizen of New Jersey by permanent life long domicile, is aggrieved in the Kidnapping, malicious arrest, false arrest, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, abuse of process, illegal search and seizure, fabrication of evidence, perjury, subornation of perjury, falsifying documents, planting evidence, tampering with evidence, tampering with witness, defamation of character, illegal detention, failure to disclose exculpatory evidence, unlawful restraints of Plaintiff civil, human, and

constitutional rights; without fundamental fairness, and equal protection of the law(s) by individual's acting on their own, acting under the color of law, and acting under oath of office.

(5) Plaintiff is aggrieved by the abuse of power, a judicial conspiracy, official corruption and authority by individuals known and unknown pretending to exercise the power and authority vest under the United States Constitution, Bill of Rights, New Jersey Constitution, and specifically the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to our United States Constitution or Judge sitting in term of the Federal District Court of the United States, executing power and authority under the color of law(s); or under the oath of office. Plaintiff sues out this civil rights, human rights and constitutional tort complaint(s) as set forth in the particulars upon the above face of this moving application(s), and in support do state:

(6) I, Stephan Byrd, citizen, residing in the State of New Jersey by way of this Joint civil, human, and tort complaint(s) states infra;

INTRODUCTION

(7) This case arises out of Vineland New Jersey where the plaintiff was framed with a conspiracy to commit attempted murder, possession of a handgun and possession of a weapon by a felon, on July 25, 2014. The Plaintiff was being investigated by a multi-jurisdictional task force consisting of numerous agencies of different jurisdictions all working within a symbiotic relationship in the summer of 2014 by way of the State of New Jersey. The plaintiff was framed as a pretext to kidnap the plaintiff and place him in a investigative detention until Federal Agents could acquire his possessory items, i.e., his vehicle and phone, and were able to charge the Plaintiff in Federal Jurisdiction with bank robberies.

JURISDICTION and VENUE

(8) This action(s) have been brought for pecuniary, compensatory, injunctive, declaratory, and injuries, inter alia, seeking remedy and redress, resulting from [any and all] violation(s) and personal losses, caused and continuing by the Constitutional--tort, prima face tort, caused by; gross negligence, and wrongful acts and/ or omissions caused and continuing either directly, or indirectly by any defendant, private, associated individual, or employees acting for the State and Federal Government, and its agencies, its subdivisions acting privately or under color of laws, or oath of office, or within the scope of its office or employment, and while engaged in or after training and duties, including, but not limited to persons acting under the color of law(s), acting on behalf of City, State, and Federal Agencies in an individual and official capacity, temporarily or permanently in the service of New Jersey and the United States, whether with and without compensation, and any officials and employees of the City, State, Federal prosecutorial agent(s), in that the grievant plaintiff "did not" by misconduct or neglect cause or bring about his own kidnapping, procedural and substantive due process violations, illegal search and seizure, malicious prosecution, nor captivity inter alia....

(9) The Plaintiff seeks remedy for civil and human rights violations, compensatory damages, punitive damages, declaratory relief, and injunctive relief, in conjunction to seeking all attorney's fee, i.e., [If they shall come about].

(10) Jurisdiction of the court is further invoked pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2513 (a) (1) (b) (2), 42 U.S.C. § 1981-1988; 5 U.S.C. § 702-706, Civil Rights Act of 1964, 28 U.S.C. § 1331, 28 U.S.C. § 1343 (a)(1)(2)(3)(4); 28 U.S.C. § 2201-2202, 18 U.S.C. § 3182-3185, 28 U.S.C.A. § 1367; 28 U.S.C. § 2679 (b)(1);

(11) Additional jurisdiction in this matter is invoked pursuant to Federal Tort Claims Act, Article III of the Constitution; 18 U.S.C. § 241-242, Title VII of Civil Rights Act of 1964; and the Bill of Rights for the violations of the Plaintiff's civil and human rights inter alia, as secured by city, state, and federal statutes, and the United States Constitution, and Constitution of New Jersey. Plaintiff further invokes the pendent and supplemental jurisdictions of this court to decide claims arising under State law(s).

Plaintiff assert that the defendant(s) do not have immunity for directly, and indirectly violating the civil rights of plaintiff citizen. This court is, therefore, vest with jurisdiction over all claims asserted hereinafter.

(12) Since Honorable Judge Robert B. Kugler who sit in the Eastern District of Camden New Jersey has been named as a defendant in his individual capacity based on your Honor making rulings that violated the Plaintiff due process while he was without jurisdiction, and his credibility, personal and financial interests are at issue, reallocation from the Eastern District vicinage to the Northern District vicinage in Newark New Jersey is requested here. [See., Judicial Conference of the United States, Committee on Code of Conduct for United States Judges, Compendium of Selected opinions § 3.6-6 (1)(b) 2017, See., also U.S.C. § 455.

(13) Also executive Judicial Nominee, Assistant United States

Attorney Sara Aliabadi is named as a Defendant and is located in the same Eastern District vicinage as Honorable Judge Kugler. Both A.U.S.A. Sara Aliabadi and A.U.S.A. Courtney Oliva participated in the multi-jurisdictional task force conspiracy against the Constitutional, Human and Civil rights violation against the Plaintiff. It is also clear and unequivocal proof that Honorable Judge Kugler and A.U.S.A. Sara Aliabadi has taken the initiative to attempt to cover up and conceal the egregious, flagrant misconduct of the Federal Agent, State Law Enforcement and Locals within this taskforce. Further violating the due process rights of the Plaintiff as the evidence in support of these allegations are clear, weighty, and concise.

Parties

(14) The Plaintiff herein Stephan Byrd , who is 45 years of age, is at all times mentioned herein, is a citizen by permanent domicile of the State of New Jersey and the United States of America, and is a competent adult.

Defendant(s) By Reference

(15) Defendant(s) are private-citizen'(s), judicial officials, special agents, acting under the color of laws and oath of office, inter alia; Vinelan Police Department of New Jersey consist of the following law enforcement personnel, Lt. Matthew Finley, Detective Michael Fransko, Detective Craig Scarpa, Detective/United States Marshal Service Nicholas Sterchele, Detective Gregory Pacitto, Supervisor of Records Officer Michelle Pedulla, and DMCA Damaris Cortes; North Brunswick Police Department of New Jersey consisted of Detective Michael Sauvigne;

Franklin Township Police Department consisted of Detective Ken Gonzalez; Cumberland County Prosecutor Office consisted of Detective/Sgt. Michael Dinato and Prosecutor Michael Ostrowski; Federal Bureau of Inspection(FBI) consisted of Special Agent Joseph Furey, Special Agent Michael Scimeca, Special Agent Jason DiJoseph, Special Agent Mark Gillen, Special Agent Bradley Cohen, Special Agent Monica Cueto, Special Agent Carrie Brzezinski; Assistant United States Attorney Courtney Oliva and Sara Oliabadi; Municipality of Vineland New Jersey; The Daily Journal Vineland New Jersey, Deborah M. Marko; Cumberland County Municipality of New Jersey; John and Jane Does 1-100; Honorable Judge Robert B. Kugler.

(16) Defendant(s) (1-100) known and unknown worked as Local, State, and Federal Officials, acting under color of law, or oath of office, inter alia, either as police officer, special agent, supervisor(s), prosecutor(s), Judge, or subordinate(s) entities to the contemporaneous filing of civil rights complaint(s) herewith;

(17) Defendant(s) (1-100) so acting under color of law and oath of office, known and unknown at all times while conspiring to deprive plaintiff of his civil, human and constitutional rights relevant, were employed as law enforcement and took an oath to uphold the constitution;

(18) Defendant(s) (1-100) known and unknown under oath to uphold the Constitution and Bill of Rights at all times engaged (ab initio) and continues, were employed, or contracted as employees of law enforcement, or held a position to uphold the laws and the Constitution, are defendant(s) "privately", or for the city, state, and government. Each and all defendant(s) are being sued in an

individual capacity and in their official capacity.

(19) All of the unlawful and unconstitutional acts of defendant(s) while acting within the scope of their official duties, and as defendant(s) acted rather local, state and federal governmental exercise abuse of power and authority under the color of state and federal laws;

(20) The defendant(s) acted as a private individual, organization, agency, department, subdivision of the city, state, and federal government, and authorized to perform all powers and authority privately as an organization, agency, department, and its subdivision of the city, state, and federal government, or it's privately;

(21) The defendant(s), herein and John and Jane Doe 1-100, are fictitious names of any and all other individuals, entities, privately, employees, special agents, agents, subdivisions, whom rather directly and indirectly participated in any way in the conspiracy to exercise fraud on the court, kidnapping, malicious arrest, malicious prosecution, False imprisonment, false arrest, abuse of process, illegal search and seizure, fabrication of evidence, perjury, subornation of perjury, falsifying documents, planting evidence, tampering with evidence, witness tampering, defamation of character, illegal detention, failure to expose exculpatory evidence, unlawful restraints of Plaintiff Civil, Human, and Constitutional rights, pain and suffering, deliberate indifference to the Constitution and Bill of Rights or to the Plaintiff Civil Rights of personal liberty.

(22) Defendant(s) were responsible for the hiring, training, supervision, and retention of the defendant(s);

were also responsible for the police reports, communications of the false anonymous tips, witness and information[s]: were responsible for the reliability of the falsified and embellished information and evidence executed upon plaintiff[s], were responsible for reliability of the fabricated embellished, and fraudulent exercise of agency standard operating policy and procedures executed upon plaintiff; Were responsible for the reliability of anonymous tips, informations, informant, rough notes, agency reports, and evidence utilized at any stages for agency or departmental purposes, and responsible for the reliability of all materials transmitted from department to department executed upon plaintiff; were responsible for any other act[s] and omission, alleged in this joint complaint[s].

(23) All defendants[s] identified, or those to be identified, have through the utilization of speculation and wagering inter alia, aided and abetted, conspired to kidnap, illegally arrest and detain unlawfully, as they conspired to violate the civil and human rights of Plaintiff exercising constitutional tort inter alia acting under color of laws, or oath of office of the United States and the State of New Jersey. The designation "defendants" refers to all defendants known and unknown, names and unnamed, including, but not limited to "John and Jane Does 1-100," as incorporated hereinafter.

FACTS

(24) As early as documentary evidence will point out, the Plaintiff was the subject of a multi-jurisdictional task force investigation around and about July 9, 2014 in the State of New Jersey. This investigation started with violations of New Jersey State Statutes.

(25) On July 28, 2014, the Plaintiff was arrested by the United States Marshal Service and Vineland Police Department for Attempted

Murder, Conspiracy, Possession of a Weapon, and Possession of a Weapon by a convicted felon. Unbeknownst at the time, this attempted homicide arrest of Plaintiff was a collective decision made by an ad-hoc task force operation under New Jersey State Statutory Amendments Law. This multi-jurisdictional task force consisted of Vineland Police Department (New Jersey), Federal Bureau of Investigation, North Brunswick Police Department (New Jersey), United States Marshal Service, Hamilton Township Police Department (New Jersey), Franklin Township Police Department (New Jersey), Assistant United States Attorney(s) Camden and Newark New Jersey vicinages, as well as, Cumberland County Prosecutor's Office along with various other agencies as documented evidence will show and as testified to by Special Agent Joseph Furey of the FBI on March 22, 2017 at the evidentiary hearing in Federal Jurisdiction.

(26) This attempted murder conspiracy arrest was made to seem as if it had emanated from the hearsay of a career criminal Chicana Brown, who on July 23, 2014 told authorities that the Plaintiff was involved in the attempted murder conspiracy and was in the assailant's vehicle during the time of the crime.

(27) Now when eye witness Shawn Jones was interviewed on July 25, 2014, he implicated himself and cousin Eric Bailey in this crime, while at the same time informing the Vineland Police Department that Plaintiff Mr. Byrd was not involved in this crime nor was he ever in his vehicle that was present at the scene of the crime. Yet Vineland Police Department secured warrants for the Plaintiff Stephan Byrd on the attempted murder conspiracy charges and held him in the Cumberland County Jail on July 28, 2014 on a full cash \$250,000 bail by a Honorable Judge D'Arrigo.

(28) It is imperative to understand that this team of agencies was

led and controlled by the Federal Government operating under State Law, i.e., the FBI used Vineland Police Department to arrest the Plaintiff on the conspiracy to commit attempted murder, a subterfuge to collect evidence against the Plaintiff in alleged bank robberies [Federal Crimes], while in violation of the Plaintiff Fourth Amendment right to be free from an illegal arrest, search and seizure. Also in violation of Plaintiff Fourteenth Amendment Due Process rights. This sham to incarcerate the Plaintiff on erroneous State charges allowed the Vineland Police Department to hold the defendant in the Cumberland County Jail, while the FBI stayed hidden in the shadows continuing their investigation into the Plaintiff alleged involvement into bank robberies; all while the Plaintiff remained incommunicado in the Cumberland County Jail.

(29) The Framing of the Plaintiff began to unravel on or about July 9, 2014. Officer Michael Suvigne of North Brunswick Police Department emailed Special Agent of the FBI Michael Scimeca with Plaintiff phone numbers (856-213-7392) and (856-238-8607). Officer Sauvigne asked Special Agent Michael Scimeca to "run these against the info from the tower dumps you have. Hopefully you will get something."

(30) In another Telecommunication that was memorialized, Special Agent Scimeca of the FBI gets a message from Officer Michael Sauvign of North Brunswick Police Department stating, "I can run an off-line DMV check of Stephan Byrd (Plaintiff) vehicle unless you can get results sooner?" His plate is NJ-P37DPX."

(31) On or about July 10, 2014 Special Agent Carrie Brzezinski sent an email to Special Agent Joseph Furey and Special Agent Michael Scimeca informing them that the Plaintiff cell number is subscribed to 469 Foster Avenue, Vineland New Jersey, "which is an address he (Plaintiff) has used. "Special Agent Brzezinski had responded to an email from Special Agent Joseph Furey who had expressed the Plaintiff

was arrested on June 19, 2014 "in Vineland NJ, and charged with Agg Assault, threaten to kill, unlawful possession of a handgun and persons not to have a weapon... The Police Report shows personal information on Mr. Byrd to include his cell phone which is [856-213 7392]," stated Special Agent Furey. This police report was provided to the Federal Government in order for them to extract personal information of the Plaintiff. So keep in mind it is important to make note of the Plaintiff phone number that is being passed along multiple email strings among all the law enforcement agencies from off this arrest record out of Vineland Police Department, along with the Plaintiff license plate registration [NJ-P37DPX] between dates of July 19, 2014 and July 22, 2014.

(32) Also notice the exposure of the Plaintiff address [469 Foster Ave, Vineland NJ]. This is critical in understanding that as early as July 10, 2014, this group of agencies was aware of the Plaintiff whereabouts and his place of employment from off the June 19, 2014 arrest report.

(33) On or about July 11, 2014, Officer Michael Sauvigne of North Brunswick Police Department sent an email to Benanti an Hoibery of the North Brunswick Police Department. In this email, Sauvigne explained that the Plaintiff was arrested on June 19, 2014 for Aggravated Assault and Possession of a handgun by Vineland Police Department. More importantly, Sauvigne detailed that the FBI had additionally begun to run an "off-line" search of his (Plaintiff) vehicle.

(34) New Jersey State Statute 2C:20-25 clearly states that a person is guilty of computer criminal activity if the person purposely or knowingly and without authorization, or in excess of authorization, access any data, data base, obtains, takes, copies or uses any data and finally is or contains governmental records or other information

that is protected from disclosure by law, court order or rule of court. <https://law.justia.com/codes/new-jersey/2013/title-2c/section-2c-20-25> (July 10, 2018) This statute is in strict compliance with the Federal Drivers Privacy Protection Act of 1994, 18 U.S. Code § 2721-2725, which prohibits States from disclosing personal information contained in motor vehicle record except under certain, specified circumstances. <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/18/2721> (July 10, 2018)

(35) Recognizing the legitimate concern of motorist that identifying information, such as their home address and social security number not be released indiscriminately to the general public, the Legislature passed section NJ Rev Stat § 39:2-3.4 (2013), which prohibits the disclosure of "personal information about any individual obtained by the DMV in connection with a motor vehicle record. <https://law.justia.com/codes/new-jersey/2013/title-39/section-39-2-3.4/> (July 10, 2018) NJSA 39:2-3.3 in turn, defines "personal Information" as "information that identifies an individual, including an individual's photograph; social security number; driver identification number and medical or disability information." <https://law.justia.com/codes/new-jersey/2013/title-39/section-39-2-3.3> (July 10, 2018)

(36) As of July 15, 2014, the Plaintiff was not charged with any crime. Likewise, there was no evidence that the Plaintiff violated any law up to this point of this instant matter. So for this multi-jurisdictional task force to be running off -line DMV checks and vehicle searches on the Plaintiff personal information off Vineland Police Department records in or around July 9-15, 2014, they surely were participating in criminal activity to further their motives of investigation.

(37) On or about, July 14, 2014, Special Agent Michael Scimeca emailed Assistant United States Attorney Courtney Oliva to request a cell site order for the Plaintiff cell phone number (856-213-7392) which was obtained off the June 19, 2014 arrest report from Vineland Police Department of the Plaintiff.

(38) At approximately 9:53 a.m. on July 15, 2014, Special Agent Michael Scimeca emailed Officer Michael Sauvigne of North Brunswick New Jersey Police Department, and ask him to "call when you can, and I will explain the plan". Evidently this shows in the telecommunications that a plan was in the works by the FBI, Vineland Police Department, and North Brunswick Police Department, and others, to violate the Constitutional rights of the Plaintiff, all the while when there is clear and convincing evidence the Government was illegally running "off line" DMV checks of the Plaintiff personal information stored in a governmental database as well as an "off line search" of the Plaintiff vehicle, while in the possession of the Vineland Police Department.

(39) At approximately 11:18 a.m. on July 15, 2014, (18) minutes after Michael Sauvigne of NBPD emailed Special Agent Michael Scimeca and Brezezinski, Vineland Police Department Supervisor of the Records Michelled Pedulla emailed Special Agent Michael Scimeca a pdf attachment.

(40) Moreover this would only be the initiation of the egregious misconduct and criminality against the Constitutional rights of the Plaintiff that was to come at the unclean hands of this multi-jurisdictional task force. For on July 16, 2014, an opportunity would present itself for this task force to charge the Plaintiff with a false conspiracy to an Attempted Homicide Charge, that would place the Plaintiff in a investigative detention, restricting his liberty interest all the while the Federal Government would investigate the bank robberies they were so intent on Charging the Plaintiff with.

(41) On or about July 16, 2014, an Attempted Homicide occurs in Vineland New Jersey at 1616 Pennsylvania Avenue, where a Eric Bogan was allegedly shot by 3 black male subjects.

(42) On the Call Detail Report of the Vineland Police Department for the Attempted Homicide of July 16, 2014, the vehicle of the Plaintiff is listed at the scene at 13:56 hours, bearing NJ Registration P37-DPX, 2008 Honda Accord. Yet the Plaintiff is identified along with his vehicle on video at his place of employment at Belco Biotechnology and Glass, Inc., 340 Edrudo Road, Vineland, NJ 08360.

(43) Also the phone number [856-213-7392] along with the license plate is listed in this "Call Detail Report". The timestamp that is located next to the Plaintiff vehicle on this document, i.e., 13:56 corresponds to the initial call received by Kimberly Mazzola ("MAZZOLA") at the time of the shooting. Yet Plaintiff car description doesn't come through the call as all other cars are matched to the times they were called in. However Plaintiff vehicle and phone number still is on this document as being at the scene of this crime. Moreover, Chicana Brown is the only person ever to implicate the Plaintiff but this interview of Chicana Brown doesn't take place until July 23, 2014, approximately 8 days after Mr. Byrd vehicle registration and phone number is placed on the "Call Detail Reprot" contemporaneously to the events of July 16, 2014. To make matters worst, Chicana Brown never says anything about the Plaintiff vehicle or phone number in the interview. Plainly, law enforcement was passing the Plaintiff phone number and vehicle registration number amongst each agency from July 9, 2014 until July 15, 2014. Logically, this would be the only means to provide a nexus for Plaintiff vehicle registration and old phone number being placed on this specific document.

(44) There is no doubt law enforcement was framing the Plaintiff under New Jersey State Law on July 16, 2014, way before Chicana Brown came to the police station on July 23, 2014, and was coerced and promised a reward to say the Plaintiff was there. This was done under the color of State Law to facilitate a Federal Bank robbery investigation, that was ongoing under Federal Jurisdiction.

(45) Two problems are presented here: (1) the vehicle was attributed to the Plaintiff by placing it on the " Call Detail Report" of the Attempted Homicide. The Plaintiff vehicle was unjustifiably entered on this document to give the impression the Plaintiff was involved in this crime and to provide corroboration in this matter, to Chicana Brown statement that was later to come.

(46) To the Chagrin; however, of Vineland Police Department and the FBI, the Plaintiff and his vehicle were at his place of employment at the time of the shooting. This fact was attested to by Officer Graig Scarpa of Vineland Police Department who validated the Plaintiff claims that he was never involved in the Attempted Homicide. However, the Vineland Police Department hid this exculpatory evidence due to the fact that they were setting the Plaintiff up on the Conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder.

(47) The second problem presented here is that special agent Scimeca had access to the arrest file of the Plaintiff of June 19, 2014 and would have known the Plaintiff was working when he had allegedly been involved in the Attempted Homicide in Vineland. The FBI failed to recognize this exculpatory evidence and continued its prosecution of the Plaintiff. Moreover, the Vineland Police Department should have corroborated Chicana Brown story before issuing an arrest warrant.

(48) On or about July 22, 2014, Special Agent Michael Scimeca of the FBI emailed the Assistant United States Attorney the "off line"

information he obtained from the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Commission, stating that a 2008 Silver Honda Accord bearing NJ Registration is registered to Stephan Byrd (Plaintiff) having a date of birth of December 12, 1974. Preceding this email; however, Special Agent Michael Scimeca received an email from Franklin Township Police Officer Nicholas Martinez ("MARTINEZ") with an attachment referring to the Plaintiff's vehicle having NJ Registration P37-DPX.

(49) Further on July 22, 2014, Nicholas Sterchele of the United States Marshal Service Regional Task Force (Atlantic City Division) informed Special Agent Joseph Furey of the FBI, "If a warrant for the suspect arrest is generated, the US Marshal Service will help. Nicholas Sterchele correspondingly informs Special Agent Furey that Detective Michael Fransko of Vineland Police Department is the "initial" on the bank robberies out of Vineland. Detectetective Michael Fransko was also one of the first responders to the conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder in Vineland on July 16, 2014.

(50) Also on or about July 22, 2014, Again Nicholas Martinez sends an unknown fact file in relation to Plaintiff vehicle to Special Agent Michael Scimeca.

(51) In this string of emails on July 22, 2014, Special Agent Michael Scimeca emailed Assistant United States Attorney Courtney Olivia and ask if the Government can get a GPS tracking warrant for the vehicle at this point. Special Agent Scimeca relates, "The car is registered to him and can be attributed to him through the assault victim on June 19, 2014,". For edification, there is not one scintilla of evidence that indicates the assault victim identified the complaints vehicle.

(52) On or about July 23, 2014, Chigana Brown provided a statement to Vineland Police Department Officer Gregory Pacitto, suggesting that Eric Bailey and Shawn Jones came to her house after the July 16,

2014 shooting. These were the actual suspects of the crime. During this 12 minute interview, Chicana Brown allegedly told police that the Plaintiff, Stephan Byrd provided the gun that was used in the shooting and he was in the backseat of the vehicle that was used in the crime. However, during this interview Chicana Brown asked Officer Gregory Pacitto for her reward and also reminds him that she is the criminal not her sister who truck was used during the shooting. Furthermore Officer Gregory Pacitto never reports these key facts in his August 5, 2014 supplemental report; there was never a mention of Chicana Brown criminal history or her asking to be rewarded. Most importantly Gregory Pacitto never once in this supplementary report of August 5, 2014 mention that Chicana Brown had in fact lied and created this entire story. This was mainly due to the fact that Chicana Brown was only at Vineland Police Department at the behest of this multi jurisdictional task force, for reasons of providing a false statement on the Plaintiff that would lend support to his vehicle being put at the scene of this crime 8 days prior through the "Call Detail Report" of the shooting.

(53) At that time, the question remained, "How did Stephan Byrd vehicle and phone number that was being passed through the email from off the June 19, 2014 arrest report out of Vineland Police Department show up on the "Call Detail Report" 8 days prior to Chicana Brown July 23, 2014 interrogation statement that was coerced and payed for". Note: Chicana Brown never mentioned the Plaintiff vehicle or phone number at no time.

(54) Also on July 23, 2014 directly after Chicana Brown provide Vineland Police Department with the coerced statement, Ms. Brown is arrested at Walmart in Audobon New Jersey for Shoplifting.

(55) Considering subsequent video and time records that place the Plaintiff at his place of employment at the time of the aforementioned attempted murder, it was apparent that Chicana Brown had fabricated her statement to authorities so that a reward was forth coming as promised by Vineland Police Department. Ms. Brown was a coerced pawn for this ad-hoc task force to have justification for arresting the Plaintiff and detaining him until the Federal investigation was complete. Which only to add to this task force woes, Chicana Brown swore out an affidavit to investigator Kerry Tucker, who is the Plaintiff court appointed investigator in the criminal matter involving the bank robberies. Ms. Brown stated and avowed that she was coerced to provide the statements that she did to Vineland Police Department concerning the shooting and the Plaintiff being involved.

(56) Interestingly, the FBI is in Vineland on July 23, 2014 and was watching the Plaintiff vehicle according to the telecommunications. The FBI applied for a GPS warrant for the Plaintiff vehicle on July 23, 2014. They informed Assistant United States Attorney Courtney Oliva that they located the Plaintiff (Stephan Byrd) vehicle in Vineland, New Jersey; thus further proving that Vineland and the FBI were colluding.

(57) Now on or about July 24, 2014 according to the telecommunications, Special Agent Michael Scimeca of the FBI emailed Detective Michael Fransko of Vineland Police Department and informed him that an attempted murder warrant may be coming down out of Vineland Police Department and if it does this is what they need to seize off the arrest, i.e., his cell phone, vehicle, residence, computer, clothes, etc. Note: Special Agent Michael Scimeca stated in this very same

email that although his phone is active (856-213-7392) it has had no activity since June 25, 2014. So, how is it that this particular phone number from the June 19, 2014 arrest is placed on the Vineland Police Department "Call Detail Report" for the shooting, if according to the FBI Agent Michael Scimeca, the cell number had been inactive since June 25, 2014. This also shows that this task force placed the number on the "Call Detail Report" for the shooting prior to July 24, 2014 when the FBI first realized that the Plaintiff was no longer using that number. This is why it became urgent in the same email from Special Agent Michael Scimeca to Detective Michael Fransko of Vineland Police Department on July 24, 2014, to seize the Plaintiff phone at the arrest. The FBI needed to know the new number the Plaintiff was currently using in order to secure Cell Site Location Information from the Plaintiff phone as would prove to be the case based on documented facts.

(58) If Stephan Byrd is being arrested on State Charges out of Vineland New Jersey, then why is the FBI informing Vineland Police Department that a warrant is coming down and what needs to be seized... Moreso why is FBI Agent Michael Scimeca informing Detective Michael Fransko of Vineland Police Department of the warrant and much needed seizure, when in fact Detective Fransko is one of the first responders to the attempted murder crime scene on July 16, 2014. Also Detective Fransko was intricate in the attempted murder investigation as he had conducted several interviews with witness in the area of the attempted murder crime scene.

(59) This is clearly a orchestrated conspiracy of criminality and illegal activity being forged against the Civil, Human and Constitutional Rights of the Plaintiff at the time. Also how

is FBI Special Agent Michael Scimeca so knowledgeable of the attempted murder when the first statement provided to authorities that implicates the Plaintiff in this crime is on July 23, 2014, just one day prior to the Federal Government seizure request. Now the joint law enforcement meeting to make the collective decision to charge the Plaintiff with this malicious arrest of attempted murder was on July 25, 2014 according to records and testimony by Special Agent Joseph Furey of the FBI. Yet one day prior it is the FBI who is directing the Vineland Police Department on what needs to be seized in regards to property belonging to the Plaintiff. This request is without a warrant, pending charge, jurisdiction or a proper justification besides a general investigation of possibilities. What truly shows that a conspiracy is in the works amongst these agencies moreso than anything else between dates of July 16, 2014 and July 25, 2014 , is why would Vineland Police Department seize the Plaintiff vehicle for the Federal Government investigative purposes, when this same vehicle is on the "Call Detail Report" to the conspiracy to commit attempted murder, placing the nexus between the Plaintiff and the crime scene needed for the justification of the Vineland Police Department active warrant for the Plaintiff. (60) On July 25, 2014 Special Agent Joseph Furey stated in an email to various Federal Agents that it was a collective decision to arrest the Plaintiff on the attempted murder. Special Agent Furey writes, "this will get him off the streets and will give us a chance to execute search warrants, get his phone and continue the criminal investigation of the robberies." As one can see and construe, the FBI is controlling every step of the state case to generate evidence for their Federal bank robbery investigation. In other words,

Vineland Police Department agreed to use the State color of law to falsely arrest and illegally detain the Plaintiff in an investigative detention for the Federal Government, until evidence was developed to either exclude the Plaintiff of the bank robberies or charge him accordingly.

(61) On July 25, 2014 after Special Agent Joseph Furey sends his email through the bureau of Federal agents in relation to the collective decision to place the Plaintiff on the attempted murder arrest, ASAC Bradley Cohen of the FBI and Special Agent Jason DiJoseph exchange emails within the bureau about the collaboration of this multi-jurisdictional task force. Special Agent Jason DiJoseph writes in response to Special Agent Furey email;

"After reading this several times, to make sure I have read it correctly because I was in utter disbelief.

So its an FBI investigation and we give the warrant to the USMS? Are you kidding me. Please feel free to call me and explain it tome. There is no investigative benefit to have the USMS to conduct the arrest.

FBI agents got a search warrant to GPS, exposing FBI agents but give the arrest warrants to the USMS. The arrest is a tool to further the investigation and we give that critical portion to the USMS? Should I remind you about how this exact situtation has played out in the past? Serial bank robber in FTRA and HQ city and the USMS were tracking the phone under questionable circumstances? and as they were tracking, the fugitive robbed a bank and deputy USMS ran into the bank showing the victim teller a photo of the robber, taint the witness??? Or when the USMS arrested a fugitive on another FBI case on the front porch and recovered the gun in the second story

back bedroom, then weapon being thrown out and the case being dismissed???
 Its an FBI investigation with a local warrant. Have FBI agents conduct the arrest, collect the evidence and conduct the post arrest interview. We have a national MOU between the FBI and USMS that covers this situation. Even when it should be a USMS primary, when there is a FBI case and local warrants the FBI is the primary."

(62) Special Agent Bradley Cohen returns a email to Agent Jason DiJoseph defending this collective decision and the "plan";

"Let me first nip this in the bud...immediately! Without knowing the dynamics, logistics, and partnerships with specific territories, we should not question unless there's a matter of life safety. Familiar with this territory and the fine working relationships gathered at ACRA, the acting SSA along with his partners, have discussed an investigative plan of action and have agreed for certain parts to be distributed among the "investigative team." If there is an opinion, and all are part of the investigative team on a specific case, then the matter should be discussed among the management team and not the masses as only some are fully aware of the investigation and dynamics. In this matter, A/SSA Furey informed mgt. with an update, he and his team (locals, state, feds) have agreed to delegated tasks, and each step is coordinated among his AOR team. The warrant obtained was by the local police, and their detectives serve on the task force and are confident/aware of what needs to be gathered for their local investigation. Once an arrest is made, the detectives are going to coordinate with the "investigative team" for the next plan of action. This AOR investigation team is "comfortable" with the plan and are carrying it out as discussed/collaborated.

Now from my past experiences, and trust me, I've had my fair share with the

with the Marshals.... there are some areas that work extremely well with the Marshals and the local task force, while others not so much. Again, ACRA feels confident with their investigative team and we should not question.

I respect the opinions of the entire NK team, but this was not the way moving forward and to include EVERYONE on this email. If there is some sort of safety concern or specific piece related to THIS investigation which should be a concern, then the mgt investigative team, coordinator, and ASAC should discuss. Additionally, ALL emails are discoverable, and if this was ever to be brought up by the defense if something went wrong, our conflict and calling out the USMS would be embarrassing for the Bureau. Let's keep it to tel calls if something urgent needs to be discussed. Otherwise, this matter concludes here and ACRA was providing NK with a situational awareness message."

(63) The USMS "Nicholas Sterchele" was sent by the FBI to arrest and seize the property of the Plaintiff on the attempted murder arrest for the FBI. This goes back to the email of Nicholas Sterchele (USMS) informing Special Agent Joseph Furey on July 22, 2014 that if his office generates a warrant, then the U.S.M.S. will help. Also keep in mind that Nicholas Sterchele is also a Detective out of Vineland Police Department. Also on July 25, 2014 Special Agent Michael Scimeca confirmed that himself and Special Agent Joseph Furey are in agreement with the referenced plan of placing the Plaintiff on the conspiracy to commit attempted murder in Vineland New Jersey.

(64) Warrant's for the Plaintiff were then issued on July 25, 2014 alleging the Plaintiff complicity in the Vineland shooting of Bogan on July 16, 2014. Remember prior to these warrants on July 25, 2014 Remember prior to these warrants on July 25, 2014, the main accomplice Shawn Jones is questioned and denies everything Chicana Brown stated

about Mr. Byrd being present, giving someone a gun and being in the back seat of his vehicle. It is important to keep in mind that Officer Gregory Pacitto in his Supplemental Report of the Attempted Murder stated that he didn't believe Shawn Jones.

(65) Moreover, on July 25, 2014 after the meeting North Brunswick New Jersey also generated a warrant for Robbery of the Plaintiff to a replica bail of the Vineland Charges of \$250,000 cash no 10%. This was for safety reasons if the attempted murder charge didn't hold the defendant in the investigative detention. To prove this line of argument, to date, Mr. Byrd has never been formerly charged or served with these North Brunswick, New Jersey charges or been before no Judge to answer for them; yet he has been indicted absent no first appearance whatsoever.

(66) The charges that emanated from Vineland Police Department relating to the Attempted Homicide was never about Dric Bogan being shot, but a ruse to collect and seize the Plaintiff vehicle and phone so that the items could be used in Federal Jurisdiction as evidence in a bank robbery investigation. This ad-hoc task force of multiple jurisdictions operating under New Jersey State law knew the Plaintiff was innocent on the Attempted Murder Conspiracy, so they never had no intention to corroborate Chicana Brown statement when they themselves were responsible for manufacturing the statement of the Plaintiff being involved in this horrific crime. In fact, what lends support to this argument is that the Vineland Police Department clearly ignored the statement of one of the actual assailants, Shawn Jones, who implicated himself and his cousin, Eric Bailey, and told the Vineland Police that the Plaintiff was not at the scene of the shooting, not in Jones vehicle nor did the Plaintiff provide anyone with a gun. Mr.

with a gun. Moreover, Shawn Jones denied that they ever even went to Chicana Brown home after the events of July 16, 2014.

(67) Officer Gregory Pacitto of Vineland Police Department who is the initial on the conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder, typed his name ("PTL. G PACITTO") on the Certification for Warrant/Complaint W2014-002612 and W2014-002613 against the Plaintiff on July 25, 2014 for State Statute Crimes that allegedly occurred in the City of Vineland, New Jersey, according to the sworn affidavit of Investigator Kerry Tucker. Investigator Tucker found no contemporaneous documentation to determine if Pacitto was the actual complainant that provided a false probable cause or certified the complaint/warrant against the complainant. Both complaints were made using NJ State form (CDR-2).

(68) On the Warrants/Complaints for the Plaintiff, Damaris Cortes, the Deputy Municipal Court Administrator at Vineland Police Department (DMCA) asserts "Probable cause is found for the issuance of this complaint". We know from prior testimony in this instant case that probable cause was allegedly found and issued telephonically. Also according to Officer Gregory Pacitto Supplementary Report.

(69) However, Investigator Kerry Tucker found there are no Statements/Affidavits of probable cause written or oral that exist for the aforementioned Warrants/Complaints against the Plaintiff. Investigator Tucker confirmed this through Michelle Pedulla, Supervisor, Vineland Police Department Records Office. Ms. Pedulla Swore Out Affidavits. Also Officer Supervisor Triantos of Vineland Police Detective Bureau and the Records Clerk at Cumberland County Criminal Division.

(70) Rules governing the Courts of the State of New Jersey, Rules 3:2-3 clearly state, "(b) issuance of and Procedures for an Arrest/Warrant when law Enforcement Applicant is not physically before the Judicial Officer, a judicial Officer may issue an arrest warrant on sworn oral

testimony of a law enforcement applicant who is not physically present. Such sworn oral testimony may be communicated by the applicant to the judicial Officer by telephone, radio or other means of electronic communication. The Judicial officer shall administer the oath to the applicant. Subsequent to taking the oath, the applicant must identify himself or herself, and read verbatim the Complaint/Warrant (CDR-2) and any supplemental affidavit that establishes probable cause for the issuance of an arrest warrant. If the facts necessary to establish probable cause are contained entirely on the Complaint/Warrant (CDR-2) and/or Supplemental Affidavit, the judicial officer need not make a contemporaneous written or electronic recordation of the facts in support of probable cause. If the law enforcement Officer provides additional sworn oral testimony in Support of Probable Cause, the judicial officer shall contemporaneously record such sworn oral testimony by means of a recording device, if available; otherwise adequate notes summarizing the contents of the law enforcement applicant's testimony shall be made by the judicial officer. This sworn testimony shall be deemed to be an affidavit, or a supplemental affidavit, for the purpose of issuance of an arrest warrant. An arrest warrant may issue if the judicial officer is satisfied that probable cause exists for issuing the warrant. On approval, the judicial officer shall memorialize the date, time, defendants' name, complaint number, the basis for the probable cause determination and any other specific terms of the authorization. That memorialization shall be either by means of a recording device or by adequate notes.

<https://www.judiciary.state.nj.us/attorneys/assets/rules/r3-2.pdf>

(July 10, 2015)

(71) Based on all the information presented, it is evident Officer Gregory Pacitto provided sworn oral testimony in support of probable

cause against the Plaintiff as the Complaint/Warrants are deficient of any probable cause contained entirely on the complaint warrant or supplemental affidavit. It is also evident that no police official or records custodian in this cause is able to provide any contemporaneous record of "such sworn oral testimony "or" adequate notes summarizing the contents of the law enforcement applicant's (Gregory Pacitto) testimony.

(72) An interview with detective Lieutenant Steven Triantos of Vineland Police Department on Wednesday, May 9, 2018 at 10:41, By Investigator Kerry Tucker revealed no such recording took place of Gregory Pacitto on July 25, 2014, nor is he aware of or has access to any memorialization by Damarius Cortes to document the facts of Pacitto in support of probable cause as required by NJ Court Rule 3:2-3(b). When asked, by Kerry Tucker (Investigator)"Since there are no recordings or notes of the testimony or probable cause, how am I to know such testimony took place? Triantos politely responded, " I guess you wouldn't. Now I understand what you are getting at with all your request."

(73) These warrants from Vineland Police Department were a collective decision amongst the following agencies; FBI, Vineland Police, North Brunswick Police, Hamilton Police, Franklin Twp. Police and the United States Marshal Service. This joint meeting was held earlier in the morning on July 25, 2014 at the Vineland Police Department. It is important to note that the warrants issued is not signed by Judge D'Arrio but instead Damaris Cortes signed the Judge name for probable cause.

(74) Special Agent Joseph Furey sends an email on July 25, 2014, which states in part, " A meeting was held at the Vineolands Police Department again this morning. It was collectively decided that Byrd (Plaintiff) should be charged along with Jones for the shooting. This will get

him off the street and will give us a chance to execute search warrants to get his phone and continue the criminal investigation for the robberies." There is no doubt of the meaning of this email. The FBI is clearly and unequivocally using this framing of conspiracy to commit attempted murder, to further their investigation into the bank robberies as well as to collect the Plaintiff property possessions off the arrest.

(75) Later on, July 25, 2014, Special Agent DiJoseph responded to Special Agent Furey email and boldly states "After reading this several times, to make sure I have read it correctly because I was in utter disbelief." SA DiJoseph further avowed, "Its an FBI investigation with a local warrant, have the FBI agents conduct the arrest, collect the evidence and conduct the post arrest interview." We note, SA Furey testified in Federal Jurisdiction on September 28, 2017, that Special Agent DiJoseph thought the warrant was local for Bank Robbery not Federal. However as was stated previously, Special Agent DiJoseph knows this is a state warrant for attempted homicide for the simple fact he says he'd read Special Agent Joseph Furey email over and over. The in his own email he says "the arrest is a tool to further our investigation".

(76) On or about July 28, 2014, United States Marshal Service Nicholas Sterchele kept his word and arrested the Plaintiff for the conspiracy to commit attempted murder warrant emanation from Vineland New Jersey. U.S.M.S. Sterchele supplementary Report regarding the arrest, states "The vehicle was towed to Vineland Police Station by JC Towing and secured in the lower garage due to the fact it was used in a separate crime robbery not pertaining to this investigation." In another email; from Nicholas Sterchele, he informs Special Agent Michael Scimeca from the FBI that he collected the Plaintiff's cell phone "...it was powered off and placed in evidence at the Vineland Police Department.

(77) Once again on July 28, 2014, while U.S.M.S. Nicholas Sterchele made mention as to why he seized the Complainant's vehicle, the Complainant sat in the Cumberland County Jail on a conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder. Unfortunately, Honorable Judge Kugler has joined into the conspiracy and has ignored these facts in the Federal Jurisdiction for the bank robbery charges with the purpose of shielding the misconduct and framing of the FBI and their subgroup of Agencies. In this instant matter, the Plaintiff possessions were searched and seized by the United States Marshal Service and directed by the FBI on conjured attempted murder charges in Vineland N.J. as a tool to investigate the Federal Bank Robberies in which the plaintiff was eventually charged on September 30, 2014

(78) Also on July 28, 2014 during the arrest and email exchange between Nicholas Sterchele and the Federal Government, Assistant United States Attorney Courtney Oliva is contacting the FBI: specifically... Special Agent Michael Scimeca, " Will you be able to get me the phone info tonight? I have an AM meeting that might delay getting the phone warrant. Car warrant will be ready tomorrow, though".

(79) The Federal Prosecutor admits that the seizures were done without warrants and solely for the Federal Government. Remain mindful that no Federal charges are pending against the Plaintiff on July 28, 2014, In fact, ther are no warrants and certainly there is no Federal Jurisdiction at this time to acquire any evidence. This clearly shows that the seizures of Stephan Byrd possessions were seized strictly for the investigation purpose of the FBI. Not to mention how was it that a Federal investigation of bank robberies take precedent over a live active Vineland Police Department warrant for conspiracy to commit attempted murder. Especially when the Plaintiff vehicle was fabricated as being at the scene of the crime of July 16, 2014.

(80) These were strategic seizures of the Plaintiff's personal property without search warrants on a malicious arrest. It should be noted: that Plaintiff is not charged with any Federal Crimes until 90 days later.

(81) Additionally, during this time of arrest for the attempted murder Assistant United States Attorney Courtney Oliva is attempting to obtain evidence out of the Plaintiff's cell phone without a warrant.

(82) On July 29, 2014 less than 24 hours of the arrest, all the illegally seized possessions of the Plaintiffs' being stored at the Vineland Police Department were provided to the FBI without no Federal warrant or Jurisdiction to take these possessions.

(83) How then can Judge Kugler allow the FBI to seize the Plaintiff's vehicle, phone and wallet by presumptuously associating it to the attempted murder in Vineland N.J., jurisdiction. Days later; however, the FBI secured a search warrant for the Plaintiffs vehicle. To this day, nevertheless, a search warrant was never produced for Plaintiff wallet and identification.

(84) Now with Plaintiff Stephan Byrd lodged in the Cumberland County jail on the Vineland New Jersey Attempted Murder charges, the next phase of action was triggered.

(85) On July 29, 2014, a joint meeting is held at the Vineland Police Department at 11:00 A.M.: just as Special Agent Joseph Furey had called for in the emails on July 28, 2014 after the arrest. This meeting would be for the delegation of warrants.

(86) As a result, Detective Michael Fransko of Vineland Police Department obtains a Search Warrant for Plaintiff home for alleged bank robberies and Special Agent Monica Cueto obtains a search warrant for the Plaintiff vehicle.

(87) Following the search of the Plaintiff home not one law enforcement officer went to the Cumberland county jail to inform the compliant

nant of the search or to provide him with an inventory of the items seized. Not to mention the Plaintiff is not charged with no bank robberies out of Vineland New Jersey or Federal Jurisdiction. Also this entire team of agencies all went and participated in the search of Plaintiff home. Although FBI obtains the warrant for the car they allow Vineland Police Department Detective Michael Fransko and other Vineland Police Officers to do the inventory search of the vehicle. What's ironic is that Det. Michael Fransko is one of the first responders to the attempted murder on July 16, 2014, yet he knows the car is on the Call Detail Report to the Attempted Murder yet he searches it for the FBI bank robbery investigation.

(88) The same officers and agents who had fabricated the vehicle at the scene of this attempted murder, is the very same law enforcement who executed the warrant on the defendant home while he is lodged in the Cumberland County Jail on a bail that is for a framing or conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder. Not one law enforcement agent or official went to the Cumberland County County Jail to inform the Plaintiff of the search of his house and vehicle or to provide him with an inventory of the items seized. In fact, the Plaintiff didn't learn of this search until October 1, 2014.

(89) Also on July 29, 2014 Vineland Police Officer Graig Scarpa acquires the Plaintiff's timecards and check stubs secured from the Plaintiff place of employment, and everything supports the statements of Shawn Jones that the Plaintiff was not at the shooting.

(90) On or about August 5, 2014, Graig Scarpa retrieves video footage of Mr. Byrd on the shop floor at work all day on July 16, 2014 which completely discredit the statement of Chicana Brown made to authorities.

This video footage obtained by Officer Graig Scarpa also shows the Plaintiff vehicle in the parking lot of his employer at the time of the shooting on July 16, 2014, Lets keep in mind also that Vineland Police Department placed the time cards under case number 2014-38977, a robbery case and never once attempted to take the Plaintiff off this crime. In fact it is August 5, 2014 and the Plaintiff has yet to go before a judge on the attempted murder arrest from July 28, 2014. In fact the Plaintiff is denied his first appearance for three months while he is detained in the Cumberland County Jail on an Attempted Murder Conspiracy he has been framed for. (As documented evidence will show)

(91) New Jersey Court Rule 3:4-2 states, "If the defendant is in custody, the first appearance shall occur within 48 hours of a defendant commitment to the county jail, and shall be before a judge with authority to set conditions of release for the offense charged." The rule defines, "following the filing of a complaint the defendant shall be brought before a judge for a first appearance."

<https://www.judiciary.state.nj.us/attorneys/assets/rules/r3-4.pdf>

(July 10, 2018)

Also to step back briefly, on July 29, 2014 the day the FBI obtains the Plaintiff vehicle and phone from the Vineland Police Department, the FBI reached out to the Assistant United States Attorney Courtney Oliva to acquire the Historical Cell site Order for the Cell Site Location Information off the phone seized on the Attempted murder arrest. On July 30, 2014 Denise Studlack of the FBI issue subpoenas to AT&T subpoena compliance department.

(92) August 5, 2014 Vineland Police Department obtains the video of Plaintiff and his vehicle clearly at his place of employment: Officer Graig Scarpa writes..." I validated Byrds' claim by matching the video to the time cards showing him arriving and leaving work."

However, on the same August 5, 2014 in Officer Gregory Pacitto Supplementary Report he mentions none of this nor do he mention that Chicana Brown lied to law enforcement and that an innocent man is in jail. This is due to the fact that it was a framing from the beginning. (93) To make matters worst, while the Plaintiff illegally sat in custody, The Federal Government was obtaining Subpoenas for every company the Plaintiff had personal information from inside his wallet when he was seized on July 28, 2014 by United States Marshal Service and Vineland Police Department for the Conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder this personal information came from but not limited to credit cards, bank cards, casino comp cards, etc. this wallet was also illegally seized and handed over to the FBI within 24 hours after his initial arrest along with the phone and vehicle.

(94) On August 8, 2014, Assistant United States Attorney Courtney Oliva emailed Special Agent Michael Scimeca informing him she had acquired the subpoenas to listen to the Plaintiff's phone calls in the Cumberland County Jail while the Plaintiff was still being held illegally on the Attempted Homicide charge from Vineland New Jersey.

(95) At this point, the Plaintiff still had not been charged on any Federal charge and had already been exonerated of the Attempted Homicide by Officer Graig Scarpa the No.2 on the attempted murder investigation.

(96) So by August 15, 2014 this multi-jurisdictional task force has acquired exculpatory evidence in the form of eye witness Shawn Jones statement of July 29, 2014, timecards from employer on July 29, 2014, video footage of Plaintiff on his employer floor at work with his vehicle which was retained on August 5, 2014 and the validation of Vineland Police Officer Graig Scarpa on August 5, 2014. Still the

Plaintiff is denied access to a Judge. Also what still sits in the middle of this mountain of exculpatory evidence is the fact that the Plaintiff phone number and vehicle is planted evidence vicariously through the attempted murder "Call Detail Report", that created the nexus of Plaintiff being at this attempted murder, which was later supported by a coerced false statement of career criminal Chicana Brown who authorities manufactured as a witness.

(97) On August 28, 2014 FBI Marlee J. Kohlman emails Special Agent Michael Scimeca the AT&T historical file for the phone seized July 28, 2014, from off the attempted murder arrest. This phone number is [856-558-3487].

(98) On August 29, 2014 Special Agent Michael Scimeca emails Special Agent Joseph Furey, North Brunswick Police Detective Michael Savigne United States Marshal Service Nicholas Sterchele, and Cumberland County Prosecutor Office Sgt. Detective Michael Donato, Vineland Police Department Officer Matthew Finley and Gregory Pacitto who is lead on the Attempted Murder; in this particular email FBI Agent Michael Scimeca explains with a timeline all the dates relevant to all crimes for the Cell Site Location Information except for July 16, 2014 attempted murder. Yet Michael Donato of Cumberland County Prosecutor Office and the actual charging Officer Gregory Pacitto is on this email.

(99) It's important to remember that Officer Matthew Finley who is a lieutenant at Vineland Police Department, is on the document as the reviewing Lieutenant when Officer Graig Scarpa Validates the Plaintiff claims on August 5, 2014 from the video footage. Also the attempted murder is on all the documents as part of the timeline. Only now it is being ignored.

(100) Yet approximately on September 1, 2014, two days later FBI Agent Michael Scimeca emails Vineland Police Lieutenant Matthew Finley

asking for a copy of all the police reports from the July 16, 2014 shooting in order to push the envelope: "And to really push the envelope, could I get a copy of the police report for the shooting on 7/16/2014. The shooting is part of the timeline and wanted to include that information as well."

(101) This is right after he intentionally leaves it out of the timeline with respect to the Cell Site Location Information.

(102) Heres why Special Agent Michael Scimeca ignored the shooting in respect to the timeline with Cell Site Location Information of August 29, 2014: this very same cell site information showed plaintiff to be on his phone at work on July 16, 2014 at 1:57p.m. Now on the Call Detail Report of the attempted murder, the Plaintiff car is called in at 1:56p.m. on July 16, 2014. Showing that this Cell Site Location Information from this phone seized off the attempted murder arrest was another piece of exculpatory evidence to have the Plaintiff taken off this attempted murder charge.

(103) On September 30, 2014 Federal Criminal complaints are sworn out on Plaintiff in Federal Jurisdiction. IN the substantial basis that accompanied the complaint for probable cause for a federal arrest warrant, the FBI used the vehicle and phone [Cell Site Location Information] in the analysis of probalbe cause. When this very same phone and vehicle was exculpatory evidence to take the Plaintiff off the attempted murder charge. Not to mention these possessions of the Plaintiff, i.e., his vehicle and phone, is seized illegally on a charge he was framed for by the very same multi-jurisdictional task force.

(104) By September 30, 2014, Plaintiff is charged with the conspiracy to commit attempted murder and weapon possessions in the State Jurisdiction

diction of Vineland New Jersey: He's charged with kidnapping, robbery, possession of weapons in North Brunswick New Jersey; and two bank robberies out of Vineland New Jersey with weapon charges in Federal Jurisdiction. However Plaintiff still is denied access to the courts and remain on the attempted murder charge in Cumberland County Jail having had no first appearance as of yet. Clearly the Plaintiff Fourteenth Amendment Due Process in the State of New Jersey is being violated as well as his Fifth Amendment Due Process in Federal Jurisdiction. Also his Fourth Amendment rights of illegal seizure without probable cause. Still this team of agencies continued to ignore the egregious violations that are taking place.

(105) On October 20, 2014 in which the Plaintiff is still on the attempted murder and has had no access to a first appearance what so ever, Lieutenant Matthew Finley of Vineland Police Department emails Special Agent Michael Scimeca of the FBI asking:

"Any word on when the press release will be coming for Byrd's arrest? I am starting to get heat from above my rank, if you know what I mean...(smile)" What I mean...

Special Agent Michael Scimeca responds "I get it. I am told that the press release will be made on the day of Byrd's initial appearance-10/27/2014. I am told we will get a forward copy and I will share that with all involved. Sorry for the wait"

(106) Clearly this shows that Vineland had arrested, seized, and detained the Plaintiff without a first appearance strictly for the Federal Government investigation. Note: Lt. Matthew Finley, is the reviewing Officer on August 5, 2014 when Graig Scarpa validates the Plaintiff innocence. In other words, Lt. Matthew Finley of Vineland Police Department was aware of Officer Graig Scarpa

Scarpa exculpation of the Plaintiff and knew of his innocence only days later. Thus the "heat" Lt. Finley is referring to is having knowledge of that innocence, but still detaining the Plaintiff in an investigative detention predicated on a framing by this ad-hoc task force, which was controlled by the Federal Government for bank robbery investigations. Everyone knew of the Plaintiff innocence from the beginning, but were conspiring to illegally hold him for the FBI. What is truly scary about this ordeal, is that if this multiple team of agencies together, in collusion, felt that they could conduct such a high level of criminality and illegality, as well as fraud on the court, and get away with such offensive behavior, then we all must pause and question every case that has developed within this union of agencies. Only to ask ourselves, how many others were innocent.

(107) Clarity emerges when viewing these email/telecommunications, the discoveries, the sworn affidavits of no probable cause, the grand jury transcripts of the attempted murder, and most importantly the record that Mr. Byrd has developed in Federal Jurisdiction, in Honorable Judge Robert B. Kugler courtroom for the past 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ years in pretrial. Which is where Mr. Byrd has remained since 2014, i.e., fighting for his innocence.

(108) On October 27, 2014, the Plaintiff get his first appearance and it is in Federal Jurisdiction for Bank Robberies. He's then taken back to Cumberland County Jail and placed back on the attempted Murder until his first appearance on November 19, 2014 before Honorable Judge D'Arrigo.

(109) Also prior to the first appearance in Federal Jurisdiction on October 6, 2014, Vineland Police Department and North Brunswick

Police Department had already agreed to ROR Mr. Byrd on the charges of conspiracy to commit attempted murder, weapon charges and said person not have weapons out of Vineland jurisdiction and kidnapping robbery and weapon possessions out of North Brunswick Jurisdiction. Only showing that these most serious felony offenses were nothing more than a ruse for the Federal Government bank robbery investigation. These ROR's are agreed upon without the Plaintiff having had a first appearance. What's truly surprising though is how could Vineland Police Department, North Brunswick Police Department, and the Federal Government agree to ROR the Plaintiff on such serious felony violations and somehow already have concluded that any Judge in the United States of America would be in agreement with such ridiculousness if not already in collusion prior to the Plaintiff hearing.

(110) On December 17, 2014, Cumberland County Prosecutor Office sent Plaintiff documents showing that a grand jury had convened and had sent back a No-Bill on the Plaintiff. Suggesting that the Plaintiff was presented on the form of the indictment to grand jury for New Jersey Statutory Violations due to the fact this is the only possible way that a defendant could be No-Billed or indicted.

(111) After a continuous battle in Federal Jurisdiction which is ongoing as Plaintiff has 5 years in pre-trial with respect to fighting against the offensive egregious constitutional violations of this multi-jurisdictional task force; On May 08, 2018 Vineland Police Department Supervisor of Records swore out affidavits that there is absolutely no probable cause determination oral or written on record that would justify the arrest warrants of July 25, 2014 against the Plaintiff Stephan Byrd. Secondly, Michelle Pedulla verified that the "Vineland Police Call Detail Report" to the

attempted murder crime scene, clearly shows and establish that Plaintiff vehicle is present at the scene of the shooting contemporaneous to the events. Which in essence support the Plaintiff was framed due to the fact that the Plaintiff vehicle was at his place of work on camera and was verified on August 5, 2014 by Vineland Police Officer Craig Scarpa. Furthermore this shooting takes place on July 16, 2014, if Plaintiff vehicle is placed on that document contemporaneously to the events, then that show us that Chicana Brown was not lying in her sworn affidavit that she was coerced to provide that statement and also would justify why she asked Officer Gregory Paccitto of Vineland Police Department for her reward on camera and said Officer never reporting that fact.

(112) With these facts known, how was the Federal Government who was implicit in charging the Plaintiff with the conspiracy to commit attempted murder, the only agency requesting seizures prior to even an arrest warrant, as well as the only agency to have taken custody of all the Plaintiff property seized from the arrest; able to use the Plaintiff car and phone that was seized through illegal means on a framing, in the substantial basis of probable cause that accompanied the arrest warrant in Federal Jurisdiction on September 30, 2014... In fact throughout this instant matter, there has been a preponderance of the evidence that proves the Plaintiff vehicle could not have been present at the Vineland crime scene of the attempted murder, nor could the Plaintiff have been there.

(113) Now as was previously stated in or around December 17, 2014 the State of New Jersey, County of Cumberland, Allegedly "No-Billed" the Plaintiff for the conspiracy to commit attempted murder as well as

as various other charges.

(114) The Plaintiff has attempted since his arrest of July 2014 to prove that he was framed and that the entire conspiracy to commit attempted murder was a fraud on the court by a multi-jurisdictional team of agencies and prosecutors. The diligence that the Plaintiff has displayed throughout the past 5 years is proven in the record and through the constant accumulation of documented evidence of misconduct, constitutional offensive behavior and extreme violations of a United States Citizen Substantive and Procedural Due Process Rights.

(115) In 2016 the Plaintiff was granted the first strong piece of evidence against this multi-jurisdictional task force, which was their telecommunications throughout the investigation. Clearly these emails and text messages are egregiously offensive to the very halls of justice. Not to mention that the Federal Prosecutor Sara Aliabadi redacted almost 1,000 pieces of evidence in her attempt to conceal this high level corruption. Just by what was revealed the Plaintiff should have been granted his motion to remove the redactions, however, Honorable Judge Kugler and A.U.S.A. Sara Aliabadi has done everything possible to prevent the transparency of this entire ordeal through erroneous rulings and motions that even quashed subpoena's that carried sworn affidavits that negated a probable cause analysis. Meaning that Honorable Judge Kugler and Sara Aliabadi are very aware that a innocent man is locked up and they are covering up for this corruption in Federal Jurisdiction.

(116) The record in Federal Jurisdiction is filled with 5 years of Honorable Judge Kugler ruling that there was probable cause on this attempted murder in the State of New Jersey. This was done

to deceive the Plaintiff into thinking that there was no Constitutional violations done to him. Which in essence was the cause of the Plaintiff having to use the upmost diligence in pursuing all the accumulated evidence from the State of New Jersey and Federal Jurisdictions. Honorable Judge Kugler has made these rulings without no probable cause affidavit or telephonic document before him with respect to what was put before the Honorable Judge D'Arrigo for the issuing of the warrants for conspiracy to commit attempted murder against the Plaintiff, on July 25, 2014.

(117) Again just to reiterate the factual sequence, on May 8, 2014 Supervisor of Records Michelle Pedulla from Vineland Police Department swore out affidavits of no probable on those warrants of July 25, 2014.

(118) Now once the Plaintiff had obtained the sworn affidavits from Vineland Police Department and submitted them on the Federal District to show the conspiracy on false charges that Federal Agents controlled, the Assistant United States Attorney Sara Aliabadi who has advocated strongly for the State Probable Cause finding, put in a rebuttal motion to quash the subpoena that she knew carried those sworn affidavits from the same Police Department that had originally created the warrants.

(119) On June 20, 2018 Honorable Judge Kugler granted the prosecution motion to quash; at this precise moment I knew that I was being deceived by Honorable Judge Kugler rulings and A.U.S.A. Sara Aliabadi, and that they both had chose to hide the corruption, misconduct and criminal behavior of this ad-hoc task force in order to protect the law enforcement officials involved and to save the Federal Case.

(120) Prior to this particular ruling, the Plaintiff was deceived by Honorable Judge Kugler into thinking there were no civil standing, no rights violated, and the Plaintiff arguments on the framing had no merits. Even on March 22, 2017 A.U.S.A. Sara Aliabadi in open court at the evidentiary hearing stated that;

"That issue aside, looking at the probable cause for the State arrest and continued detention of Mr. Byrd, it was supported by probable cause. We can't start with the No-Bill, the idea that, clearly there's no probable cause because there was a No-bill at the end. I think counsel suggested that might somehow suggest that. But if that were the case, then any time a government entity fails to secure an indictment we can go after the people who were pursuing the prosecution, and suggest that they somehow committed misconduct or failed to get probable cause because they were failing to get the indictment. So, we can't start there."

So when Honorable Judge Kugler granted the A.U.S.A. Sara Aliabadi motion to quash a subpoena with sworn affidavits against a probable cause finding, I knew the court's bias and prejudice was controlling his rulings instead of his oath to protect our forefathers legacy, i.e., the United States Constitution.

(121) To make matters worst, in the same ruling where the Honorable Judge Kugler granted the motion to quash the subpoena carrying the sworn affidavits, he then turns around and rules again that probable cause is on the State of New Jersey conspiracy to commit attempted murder charges. This was done in spite of the sworn affidavits stating that no probable cause exist on those warrants of July 25, 2014 came from the very same police station that created the original arrest warrants.

The Supervisor of Records Michelle Pedulla also participated in the investigation in July Of 2014. On July 15, 2014 Police Officer Michelle Pedulla is the Vineland Police Officer passing the FBI PDF's through the email with respect to personal information on the Plaintiff. This is one day prior to the attempted murder event and Plaintiff car registration and phone number from the June 19, 2014 arrest record being placed on the "Call Detail Report" to this horrific crime. Also the Cumberland County Criminal Division gave statements to investigator Kerry Tucker that Mr. Tucker swore in an affidavit that no probable cause is on the record that justifies the warrants and detention for July 25, 2014 conspiracy to commit attempted murder.

(122) Instead of taking on a attitude of defeat, the Plaintiff decided to continue his pursuit of the truth and proof not only that he was framed by this task force, but also that his forefathers Constitution not only has merit and substance, but is the defining factor that seperates this great civilized nation from those that are barbaric and oppressive of its citizens.

(123) The Plaintiff began to pursue the grand jury transcripts from the December 17, 2014 proceeding where the State of New Jersey had grand jury proceedings on the conspiracy to commit attempted murder and stated that the Plaintiff was No-Billed.

(124) On October 22, 2018 the Honorable Judge Delurey in the State of New Jersey who had acquired jurisdiction over the attempted murder file, granted the Plaintiff the grand jury proceedings of December 17, 2014 in reference to the conspiracy to commit attempted murder.

(125) After a careful analytical review of the grand jury proceeding, it was clear that the Plaintiff was never presented under no count of the indictment to this grand jury. Mr. Byrd the Plaintiff is presented in no way in conjunction with statutory violations. Therefore it would have been virtually impossible for him to have been No-Billed or indicted for that matter. In fact the prosecutor Mr. Dwostrowski in his presentation is clearly heard saying "this is State of New Jersey v. Shawn Jones and Eric Bailey. The Plaintiff name is stated for conversation purpose to give the appearance under fraud intent that he was presented, however, the Plaintiff is on no count presented, nor are any statutory violations read in connection to the Plaintiff. Yet in all government documents and data bases the Plaintiff is being associated with this indictment and having been No-Billed on specific New Jersey Statutory Violations of 2C:5-2A(2) Conspiracy-AGREE/AID IN CONDUCT CONSTITUTE A CRIME, 2C:39-4D POSS OF WEAPON FOR UNLAWFUL PURPOSE-OTHER WEAPON, 2C:39-7B CERTAIN PERSONS NOT TO HAVE WEAPONS, and 2C:39-5B UNLAWFUL POSS WEAPON- HANDGUN W/O. This was clearly a fraud on the State and Federal Courts in connection to this conspiracy to commit attempted murder. Clearly this multi-jurisdictional task force kidnapped the Plaintiff under the false pretext of a conspiracy to commit attempted murder, in order to place him in a investigative illegal detention in order to be investigated by the Federal Government for Bank Robberies.

(126) Since the Plaintiff was never presented and never No-Billed, then the State and Federal Prosecutions conspired to falsify documents and have the same presented on the court of law. In fact a trier of fact would have to ask his own ability to reason, "how

could such misconduct and corruption be ignored with this level of evidence to substantiate the facts from beginning to end."

(127) Moreso, being that Mr. Byrd the Plaintiff was never No-Billed and the Federal and State of New Jersey has advocated falsely in government documents and on the face of the courts, then legally these charges would still exist under the fraud on the court in order to deceive the Court of law, the Plaintiff and the tax paying Citizens of this great Nation.

(128) To add insult to injury, on November 7, 2018 after Plaintiff submitted the grand jury transcripts on the Federal Court of Honorable Judge Kugler, this court decided again to ignore the facts and continue to cover up the misconduct stated;

"Everybody already know you were sent a No-Bill"

This is in direct view of evidence to the contrary. The Plaintiff was never presented on the indictment form or under no count for New Jersey Statutory violations.

(129) On June 5, 2018 Honorable Judge Kugler denied defendant Stephan Byrd (Plaintiff in Civil Action) reconsideration motion on the probable cause and due process violations of the State of New Jersey attempted murder. This is with the sworn affidavits of no probable cause. However, its not until June 20, 2018 that he grants the prosecution motion to quash the subpoena that supposedly the sworn affidavits derived from. This is all being done in spite of Honorable Judge Kugler being completely absent of all jurisdiction due to the Plaintiff case being reviewed by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals on a Writ of Mandamus for recusal. So clearly Honorable Judge Kugler violated the Plaintiff Constitutional Rights to due process without jurisdiction or his absolut immunity which

is absent a showing of jurisdiction.

(130) On November 6, 2018 when the writ of mandamus en banc was still under review by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, Judge Kugler denies the Plaintiff a Frank's hearing on the attempted murder arrest warrant with no affidavit for probable cause before the court. Knowing sworn affidavits in the exhibits to the motion show that no probable cause exist per Vineland Police Department who created the arrest warrant. On November 7, 2018 the Plaintiff is denied a Frank's motion on the Federal affidavit that used the vehicle and phone that was taken illegally off the false arrest in its substantial basis for probable cause for the Plaintiff arrest in Federal Jurisdiction.

(131) Honorable Judge Kugler is violating the Plaintiff Constitutional Rights to Substantive Due Process clearly, blatantly, and deliberately, with total disregard for law, fairness and his sworn oath to protect the United States Constitution.

(132) If any concept is fundamental to the American System of Justice, it is that those charged with upholding the United States Constitution are prohibited from deliberately fabricating evidence and framing individuals for crimes they did not commit. Actions taken in contravention of this prohibition necessarily violate's a citizen's due process of law and represents a serious threat to the integrity of the Judicial Process.

(133) Plaintiff is informed and believe and thereon allege that the City of Vineland and Defendants Lt. Matthew Finley, Off. Graig Scarpa, Off Gregory Pacitto and Detective Michael Fransko inclusive breached their duty of care to the public in that they have failed the discipline defendants and Does 1-100 inclusive, for their respective misconduct and involvement in the incident described herein. Their fail-

ure to discipline defendants and Does 1-100 inclusive, demonstrates the existence of an entrenched culture, policy and practice of promoting, tolerating and/or ratifying with deliberate indifference the making of framing Vineland, New Jersey, life long citizens for crimes they did not commit and placing them in improper detentions and illegal arrests, and fabrication of official reports to cover up for defendants' as the Cumberland County Prosecution's Office had done to shield the misconduct under a false no bill.

(134) Plaintiff is informed and believe and thereon allege that members of the City of Vineland Police Department including but not limited to; Defendants Lt. Matthew Finley, Detective Michael Fransko, Off. Graig Scarpa, Off Gregory Pacitto, and Does 1-100 and/or each of them have individually and/or while acting in concert with one another engaged in a repeated pattern and practice of violating the Constitutional Rights and making improper detentions and/or false arrests, against individuals, including, but not limited to Plaintiff, Stephan Byrd.

(135) A policy need not be formal or written to serve as the basis for liability. "Tacit Authorization" may be sufficient, and failure to take remedial action may also be evidence of a policy. There are supervisory officials who were implicitly authorizing, approving, and knowingly acquiescing in criminal actions, misconduct and violations of Constitutional Rights. Their actions have been memorialized in their own words in telecommunications and cross jurisdictional emails.

(136) The derivative Constitutional-Tort led to extreme executions of spuriousness, contumacious-behavior, and violations of fundamental Human Rights, Constitutional Rights and Civil Rights as described infra:

- * Malicious Prosecution
- * False

- * False Arrest
- * Kidnapping
- * Falsifying Documents
- * Abuse of Process
- * Illegal Search and Seizure
- * Fabricating Crime Scene Evidence
- * Unconstitutional Use of Plaintiff Cell Phone
- * Perjury
- * Subornation of Perjury
- * Illegal Detention
- * Tampering With A Witness
- * Obstruction of Justice
- * Failure to Disclose Exculpatory Evidence
- * Defamation of Character
- * False Imprisonment

(137) The egregious overt actions of these State, Federal and Local law enforcement Officials led to Plaintiff being deprived of life, liberty and property, in contravention to the Constitution and Bill of Rights. The Constitutional Tort inter alia, led to the Plaintiff being subject to kidnapping, illegal detention, defamation of character and illegal seizures etc.

(138) Constitutional-tort and the overt actions of Special Agents acting under Color of State Law, and Oath of Office led to Plaintiff being subjected to duress and being placed in a continual line of prejudice in the Federal District for bank robberies. The Plaintiff was just released after 19 years of imprisonment for aggravated manslaughter where his conviction was in Vineland, New Jersey. So for this task force to have framed the Plaintiff under the fraud charges of conspiracy

iracy to commit Attempted Murder, and then gave a press Conference in association of the fraud attempted murder charges and bank robbery charges together. Surely allowed society to assume that the defendant is guilty due to his past history, of being guilty of the aggravated manslaughter.

(139) Especially when a trier of fact considers that Beborah Marko of Vineland, New Jersey Daily Press wrote an extensive article in the Daily Times associating the Plaintiff with the conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder, and that Mr. Byrd (Plaintiff) had an ongoing dispute with the victim Eric Bogan. This is totally fabricated information to criminalize the Plaintiff in the eyes of the media as a tool of the ongoing conspiracy, in 2014 against the Plaintiff. Never once did Deborah Marko investigate this matter or her due diligence to be sure that what these agents had advocated to her was trustful.

(140) As a consequence of defendants' violation of Plaintiff federal civil rights under 42 U.S.C. §1983 and the Fourteenth Amendment, Plaintiffs 4th Amendment rights to be free from false arrest, malicious prosecution, false imprisonment, illegal search and seizures, planting evidences, illegal detention, falsifying documents, abuse of process, perjury and subornation of perjury, Plaintiff's 5th Amendment Due Process rights in Federal Jurisdiction to be brought to Justice fairly and not to be framed for crimes he did not commit, and then as a result of arrest for fraud charges Federal Government order seizure of phone and vehicle to be use in Federal Jurisdiction to secure an arrest warrant on bank robbery charges, Plaintiff has suffered mentally, emotionally injuries and damaged as a proximate result of loss employment, loss of familial relations, standing in society, financial stability, comfort, protection, companionship,

Plaintiff as well suffers embarrassment, humiliation, indignity, anxiety, emotional distress, and personal inconvenience of being detained for five years in pre-trial detention as a result of a framing on conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder that this multi-jurisdictional task force created for investigative purposes.

COUNT ONE

42 U.S.C. § 1983

Violation of the Fourth Amendment

Kidnapping

(141) The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place or things to be seized.

(142) Any and all defendants, John and Jane Doe 1-100 did act under the color of State law, to unlawfully confine the Plaintiff for a substantial period of time, thereby restricting the Plaintiff liberty interest for purpose and intentions to hold for investigative purposes which was a facilitation of a felony by kidnapping the Plaintiff under the guise of a felony charge of conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder.

COUNT TWO

42 U.S.C. § 1983

Violation of the Fourth Amendment

Malicious Prosecution

(143) The Fourth Amendment's protection against unreasonable search and seizures encompasses the right to be free from malicious prosecution.

(144) Defendants, while acting under the color of State Law, violated

Plaintiff's clearly established right under the Fourth Amendment by initiating a criminal proceeding against the Plaintiff without probable cause, causing the Plaintiff to suffer a deprivation of liberty consistent with the concept of seizure as a consequence of legal proceedings. This was clearly an abuse of judicial process by government agents.

(145) Criminal Proceedings on the malicious prosecution terminated against Plaintiff in his favor on December 17, 2014.

COUNT THREE

42 U.S.C. § 1983

Violation of Fourth Amendment

False Arrest

(146) An arrest made without probable cause creates a cause of action for false arrest under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

(147) On July 28, 2014 any and all defendants, Jane and John Does 1-100 initiated a false arrest against Plaintiff absent a probable cause finding written or spoken on record that would justify the warrants for conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder on July 25, 2014.

(148) Through the Plaintiff reasonable diligence to prove he was falsely arrested by defendants within this multi-jurisdictional task force on May 8, 2018 Vineland Police Department Supervisor Affidavits that no probable cause exist for the justification on warrants on Plaintiff Stephan Byrd for July 25, 2014, consisting of conspiracy to commit attempted murder, weapon possession and said person not to have weapons.

COUNT FOUR

42 U.S.C. § 1983

Violation of the Fourth Amendment

Illegal Search and Seizure

(149) The right of the people to be secure in their person, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures is the bulwark of the 4th Amendment Protection for all citizens of the United States.

(150) On July 28, 2014, Any and all defendants, Jane and John Does 1-100 illegally seized the Plaintiff phone, vehicle, wallet possessions without warrants or probable cause.

(151) State Agents and United States Marshal Service were authorized by the FBI to seize Plaintiff possessions on July 24, 2014 prior to any warrant, jurisdiction or probable cause for the seizures being established.

Count Five

42 U.S.C. § 1983

Abuse of Process

(152) On December 17, 2014, Cumberland County Prosecution falsely employed Grand Jury procedures against the Plaintiff in order to create a fraudulent No-Bill: when in fact, the Grand Jury never heard no statutory violations in connection to Mr. Stephan Byrd (Plaintiff), nor was he included on the indictment form presented to Grand Jury for the conspiracy to commit the Attempted Murder.

(153) The Defendant perverted this legal process in order to cover up the misconduct of the multi-jurisdictional task force. Although the Plaintiff was never included in the indictment form or presentment nor on any statutory violation count, Cumberland County Prosecutor Mr. Ostrowski placed fraudulent documents in the data criminal bases, that the Plaintiff was No-Billed by the Grand Jury of December 17, 2014, under this indictment.

COUNT SIX

42 U.S.C. § 1983

Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment

Procedural Due Process Violations

(154) The Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment protects against the deprivation of liberty without due process of law. Persons violating the Fourteenth Amendment under Color of State Law are liable at Law and in equity under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

(155) Defendants, while acting under color of State law, violated Plaintiff clearly established right under the Fourteenth Amendment by depriving him of further judicial process after his liberty interest was restricted on July 28, 2014.

(156) Plaintiff was denied access to a Court appointed official for 110 days or more to be heard on the charges that caused the liberty deprivation.

(157) With regard to procedural due process the Supreme Court has "repeatedly held that State Statutes may create liberty interests that are entitled to the procedural protections of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

(158) Plaintiff liberty interests was denied without any procedure whatsoever. Process was denied the Plaintiff despite the significant liberty interest involved the minimal cost of ensuring an initial appearance before a judicial officer, and the likelihood that such minimal procedure would prevent the type of harm visited upon the Plaintiff here.

COUNT SEVEN

42 U.S.C. § 1983

Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment

Due Process Clause

Fabrication of Evidence

(159) On July 16, 2014 Defendants acting under Color of State Law fabricated the Plaintiff vehicle as being at the scene of the conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder.

(160) The fabrication of Plaintiff vehicle being at the scene of this horrific crime was created vicariously through the "Call Detail Report" of Vineland Police Department contemporaneously to the events as they occurred.

(161) Also Chicana Brown was coerced and paid to make false statements that corroborated the Plaintiff being at the scene of this crime by the defendants.

(162) The two pieces of fabricated evidence in the form of Plaintiff vehicle and the paid coerced statements by Chicana Brown was significant due to the fact it was the only evidence ever presented on the Plaintiff based on evidence of discovery documents, and without those two pieces of evidence the Plaintiff could not have been charged.

COUNT EIGHT

(Defamation of Character Claim)

(163) Any and all defendants gave a press conference connecting the Plaintiff to this conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder, that any and all defendants knew the Plaintiff had been framed for by this multi-jurisdictional task force collective decision to charge the Plaintiff with the false charges.

(164) Any and all defendants, Jane and John Doe 1-100, asserted knowingly false and defamatory statements concerning Plaintiff in connection to the July 16, 2014 conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder.

(165) Furthermore, Deborah Marko of Vineland Times Journal made publication of the false statemtns that connected the Plaintiff to the conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder.

COUNT NINE

42 U.S.C. § 1985

(Conspiracy to Interfere with Civil Rights)

(166) If two or more persons in a State conspire for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person the equal protection of the laws or equal privileges under the laws is liable under 42 U.S.C. § 1985 Conspiracy. Any and all defendants, Jane and John Doe 1-100, did conspire collectively with invidious discriminatory animus, to falsely arrest the Plaintiff for a charge of conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder. That was falsely concocted with the purpose of depriving the Plaintiff directly or indirectly with equal protection of the laws.

(167) In the furtherance of the conspiracy the Plaintiff was denied access to the courts for over 110 days while on an illegal detention predicated on the false charges. Also it was frauduantly purported in State documents that Plaintiff was taken to Grand Jury and sent a No-Bill to cover up the Conspiracy. When in fact the Plaintiff was never presented in conjunction with no statutory violations at Grand Jury.

(168) This conspiracy deprived the Plaintiff of his civil liberties, human rights and Constitutional rights.

COUNT TEN

42 U.S.C. § 1983

Violation of the Fourteenth Amendment

Equal Protection Clause Violations

(169) The Equal Protection Clause provides that no State shall "deny

to any person within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of the laws". U.S. Const. Amend XIV. This is not a command that all persons be treated alike, but rather a direction that all persons similarly situated be treated alike.

(170) The Defendants known and unknown, Jane and John Doe 1-100, denied the Plaintiff his right to equal protection of the laws by fabricating evidence, and framing the Plaintiff for a crime every law official acting under the color of law within this team of agencies knew the Plaintiff did not commit.

(171) Citizens in our society who have criminal histories and have paid their debt to society, are not falsely accused and framed for conspiracies to commit attempted murders, just to be investigated for Federal violations that law enforcement suspect the citizen of committing.

(172) Defendants were aware that the Plaintiff was charged with murder in the City of Vineland, New Jersey by Vineland Police Department in 1993-1994. The Plaintiff was ultimately found guilty of aggravated manslaughter in 1994 and had just completed 20 years of incarceration. Therefore any and all defendants knew that framing the Plaintiff for a shooting involved crime would surely produce a warrant and deny the Plaintiff his equal Protection rights under the Fourteenth Amendment Equal Protection Clause.

Discriminatory Surveillance

(173) Any and all Defendants known and unknown, Jane and John Doe 1-100, either directly or indirectly participated, supported or ignored the discriminatory surveillance of the Plaintiff by running illegal off-line DMV Checks of Motor Vehicle registration and phone number in order to gain access to personal information of Plaintiff. This discriminatory surveillance, was misconduct in a criminal context

as it violated New Jersey Statutory Amendments of computer fraud that is in strict compliance with the Federal Drivers Privacy Protection Act of 1994, U.S. Code § 2721-2725, which prohibit States from disclosing personal information contained in Motor Vehicle records except under certain legal specified circumstances.

COUNT ELEVEN

New Jersey Constitution Violations
of Article 1. Rights and Privileges

Paragraph (1), (7) (8) (10)

(174) Any and All Defendants known and unknown, Jane and John Doe 1-100, either directly or indirectly, violated the New Jersey Constitution Article 1. Rights and Privileges, Paragraph (1) (7) (8) (10), respectively.

(175) New Jersey Constitution Article 1, Paragraph (1) states that all persons are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

(176) The Plaintiff was stripped of all unalienable rights of enjoying his life and freedom. Any and all defendants denied the Plaintiff these rights by placing him in an illegal detention of incommunicado. Plaintiff property possessions were seized during the malicious arrest in order to be used in an investigation.

(177) Plaintiff was denied his right by the Defendants to be secure in his person, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, as New Jersey Constitution, Article 1, Paragraph (7) provides to all its citizens. Plaintiff was arrested on a warrant

that has no record of the substantial basis of Probable Cause.;To date there is still no explanation how this warrant for a heinous conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder came about. The Plaintiff was falsely arrested and placed on a \$250,000.00 cash bail, no 10% and denied access to a Judicial Officer for over a 100 days. Plaintiff Due Process under New Jersey Constitution Article 1 is at the very least, a check on procedure. Its primary concern is whether life, libery or property is deprived without following Constitutional adequate procedures. In this case any and all defendants conspired to violate that very fundamental concept of the Plaintiff Rights a citizen of New Jersey.

COUNT TWELVE

42 U.S.C. § 1983

Municipality Liability

City of Vineland, New Jersey

(178) To establish Municipal Liability under § 1983, "A Plaintiff must show that an Official who has the power to make policy is responsible for either the affirmative proclamation of a policy or acquiescence in a well settled custom.

(179) The Municipality of Vineland, New Jersey through it's deliberate conduct to frame the Plaintiff for a crime he did not commit was the moving force behind the Plaintiff Constitutional injuries. Any and all defendants, i.e., Lieutenant Matthew Finley, Detective Gregory Pacitto, Detective Graig Scarpa, Detective Michael Fransko are all high ranking Superiors who possess authority to establish final proclamation, policy and edict, were directly the cause of the misconduct within a criminal context that the Plaintiff was subjected too.

(180) A policy need not be formal or written to serve as the basis for liability.

liability. "Tacit Authorization", may be sufficient, and failure to take remedial action may also be evidence of a policy. Nonetheless the sheer number of high ranking Vineland Officials who participated in this egregious misconduct against Plaintiff Civil, Human and Constitutional rights clearly show a customary practice amongst Superiors and those who's responsibility it is to govern.

(181) Lt. Matthew Finley on October 20, 2014 emails Federal Agent stating: "When is the press conference coming for Byrd, I'm starting to get "Heat" from above my brass."

This clearly shows implicit authorization, approval and knowing acquiesce amongst the top authorities. Especially when one considers that Lt. Finley is the reviewing Lieutenant of the Supplementary Report of August 5, 2014 when Detective Graig Scarpa validates the Plaintiff innocence.

COUNT THIRTEEN

42 U.S.C. § 1983

Municipality Liability

Cumberland County, New Jersey

(182) Defendant (s), Michael Ostrowski who is a Cumberland County Prosecutor and Detective/Sergeant Michael Dinoto, both directly and knowingly acquiesced in the Constitutional violations of the Plaintiff by exhibiting high levels of corruption and misconduct. Detective Gregory Pacitto who testified at Grand Jury knew of Plaintiff innocence along with Michael Dinoto who participated directly in the investigation and framing along with Mr. Ostrowski.

(183) Prosecutor Michael Ostrowski deliberately falsified documents, and data inside of criminal databases by fraud on the court, Mr. Ostrowski lied about Plaintiff being presented under felony of New Jersey Statu-

tory violations to a Grand Jury on December 17, 2014. Mr. Ostrowski prevaricated in government documents that Plaintiff was sent a No-Bill on New Jersey Statutory Amendments of 2C: 39-40, Possession of weapons for unlawful purpose. In fact Mr. Ostrowski is on the Grand Jury presentment stating unequivocally that Stephan Byrd is not being presented nor was there ever Statutory Violations on the Plaintiff presented.

(184) Plaintiff is still to this day in Federal Government and State Data bases associated with Indictment Number 14-12-00949-1, for receiving a No-Bill, when this never happened, and Defendants' failure, (i.e., All and any, Jane and John Doe 1-100), to to investigate or correct Constitution Violations of this magnitude of misconduct and criminality supports that there is a policy or custom that led to violations of the Plaintiff rights.

(185) Detective Gregory Pacitto was the lead Vineland Detective on the Attempted Murder Conspiracy and knew of Plaintiff innocence, yet testified at Grand Jury not revealing this innocence as he participated along with Mr. Ostrowski as if they were presenting the Plaintiff. This entire fraud at Grand Jury was to cover up the misconduct by the multi-jurisdictional task force.

COUNT FOURTEEN

Bivens Action

Violation of Fourth Amendment

False Arrest

(186) The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath, or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

(187) Any and all defendants are sued in their individual and official capacity. Defendants, Special Agent Joseph Furey, Special Agent Bradley Cohen, Special Agent Michael Scimeca, Special Agent Jason DiJoseph, Special Agent Mark Gillen, Special Agent Monica Cueto, Special Agent Carrie Brzezinski, Assistant United States Attorney Courtney Oliva and Assistant United States Attorney Sara Aliabadi, all within their individual capacity were cognizant and participants in the collective decision to frame the Plaintiff and place him on the false arrest of conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder.

(188) The False arrest was without Probable Cause as reflected in the Sworn Affidavits of Vineland Police Department Officer Michelle Pedulla who is the Supervisor of Records. Also reflected in statements provided by Cumberland County Criminal Division. The Criminal Complaint Warrants of July 25, 2014, are without probable cause written or spoken on record.

COUNT FIFTEENTH

Bivens Action

Violation of Fourth Amendment

Malicious Prosecution

(189) To prove malicious prosecution under Bivens when the claim is under the Fourth Amendment a Plaintiff must show that: (1) the defendant initiated a criminal proceeding: (2) the criminal proceeding ended in the Plaintiffs' favor: (3) the Defendant initiated the proceeding without probable cause: (4) the Defendant acted maliciously or for a purpose other than bringing the Plaintiff to justice: and (5) the Plaintiff suffered deprivation of liberty consistent with the concept of seizure as a consequence of a legal proceeding.

(190) Any and all Agents are being sued in their individual and official

capacity, It is undisputed in factual documented evidence of discovery, sworn affidavits, telecommunication and Grand Jury proceedings on the Attempted Murder Conspiracy that defendants, S.A. Joseph Furey, S.A. Michael Scimeca, S.A. Jason DiJoseph, S.A. Mark Gillen, S.A. Bradley Cohen, S.A. Monica Cueto, S.A. Carrie Brzezinski, A.U.S.A. Courtney Oliva, participated along with Vineland Police Department in a collective decision to initiate criminal proceedings against the Plaintiff, and that the criminal proceedings ended in the Plaintiff favor when Cumberland County Prosecutor fabricated documents and put fraud on the court that the Plaintiff was No-Billed at Grand Jury Proceedings of December 17, 2014, when in fact the Prosecutor Michael Ostrowski had used the No-Bill as a pretext to conceal the misconduct and framing by the task force.

(191) In addition, the record is developed with sworn affidavits of No Probable Cause, existing on the conspiract to commit Attempted Murder Furthermore, based on evidence of discriminatory animus on the part of defendants known and unknown, Jane and John Does 1-100, deciding to press charges when evidence suggested no crime was actually committed by the Plaintiff and the multiple agencies framed Stephan Byrd so that his liberty interest could be restricted, which in fact it was restricted on an illegal detention, and his property possessions could be seized illegally and used in a Federal Investigation.

(192) There is no evidence greater on the face of the Court of Law to prove that these Federal Agents acted with malice and criminal intentions than the Agents own words memorialized in telecommunications, discovery, and Grand Jury proceedings.

COUNT SIXTEENTH

Bivens Action

Violations of Fourth Amendment

Illegal Search and Seizure

(193) All Agents are sued in their individual and official capacities, Plaintiff Fourth Amendment rights to be free from illegal search and seizure was violated when Defendants, S.A. Joseph Furey, S.A. Michael Scimeca, S.A. Jason DiJoseph, S.A. Mark Gillen, S.A. Bradley Cohen and A.U.S.A. Courtney Oliva, had Plaintiff vehicle, phone and property possessions seized off this malicious arrest of conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder, and provided to the Federal Government to investigate other crimes.

(194) These same Federal Special Agents and Prosecutors were implicitly involved in the collective decision to frame the Plaintiff as a justification to get his property.

(195) Also defendant Nicholas Sterchele who is a detective of Vineland Police Department and a United States Marshals Service member unequivocally was sent by Federal Agents personally to seize the property and who specifically stated that "he was seizing the vehicle and phone for robberies not pertaining to this investigation." Referring to the conspiracy to commit murder investigation.

(196) This seizure happened at the behest of the FBI with no warrants, no jurisdiction and no charges pending on the Plaintiff.

COUNT SEVENTEEN

Bivens Action

Violation of Fourth Amendment

Malicious Abuse of Process

(197) Defendants S.A. Joseph Furey, S.A. Michael Scimeca, S.A. DiJoseph

S.A. Mark Gillen, S.A. Monica Cueto, S.A. Bradley Cohen, A.U.S.A. Courtney Oliva, and S.A. Carrie Brzezinski, either directly participated in having a legal process that was perverted and directed towards the Plaintiff for a purpose other than that which the process was designed for.

(198) All defendants are sued in their individual and official capacities, the defendants known and unknown had initiated a judicial process under the color of State Law, against the Plaintiff by framing Plaintiff on conspiracy to commit Attempted Murder, only to investigate Plaintiff for Federal Bank robberies. This legal process was perverted and directed toward Plaintiff for a purpose other than that which the process was designed for.

(199) These charges were employed for an unlawful purpose of placing Plaintiff in an illegal detention and seizing his property through an illegal working arrangement amongst Federal and State Agencies.

COUNT EIGHTEEN

Bivens Action

Violation of Fifth Amendment

Equal Protection Clause Violations

(200) The Equal Protection Clause of the Fifth Amendment provides that the Federal Government shall not deny to any person within the United States Jurisdiction equal protection of the laws. The Equal Protection Clause guarantees fair procedure and non-arbitrary action, as well as, just compensation when a citizens Procedural and Substantive Due Process is clearly violated.

(201) The defendant(s) known and unknown, Jane and John Does 1-100, Special Agent Joseph Furey, Special Agent Michael Scimeca, Special Agent Jason DiJoseph, Special Agent Mark Gillen, Special Agent Bradley Cohen, Special Agent Monica Cueto, Special Agent Carrie Brezinski, Assistant United States Attorney Courtney Oliva and Sara Aliabadi, denied the Plaintiff his right to equal protection of the laws by implicitly taking part in a conspiracy against the Constitutional rights of the Plaintiff.

(202) It was these specific Federal Defendant(s) who instructed the State and United States Marshal Service to place the Plaintiff in a investigative detention by framing the Plaintiff for a conspiracy to commit attempted.

(203) The defendants directed the illegal seizures days prior to a warrant coming down and took control of the Plaintiff property that was seized off the illegal arrest without warrants, jurisdiction, or Federal Charges pending. The Plaintiff property having been seized off the false arrest framing by this task force, was then taken to Federal jurisdiction and used in the substantial basis to acquire a warrant for the Plaintiff on bank robbery charges.

(204) The vehicle and phone used in the Federal probable cause "Substantial Basis", was acquired through Fraud on the court and a malicious prosecution that the defendants were in the collective decision on charging the Plaintiff and executing this egregious conspiracy.

(205) Plaintiff was held over 100 days INCOMMUNICADO under the pretext of State Law at the behest of the Federal Agents as is well documented. As they conspired to deny the Plaintiff his equal Protection Rights under the color of law.

COUNT NINETEEN

Bivens Action

Violation of Fifth Amendment

Procedural and Substantive Due Process

(206) Defendant Honorable Judge Kugler, on June 4, 2018, violated the Plaintiff procedural and substantive due process of law.

Judge Kugler defiantly denied the Plaintiff reconsideration motion that possessed evidence that negated probable cause on the conspiracy to commit attempted murder in the State of New Jersey. The evidence was in the form of sworn affidavits from the Vineland Police Department Supervisor of Records Michelle Pedulla in New Jersey. This is precisely the same Police Department that the original warrants for the conspiracy to commit attempted murder derived from.

(207) On June 4, 2018 Honorable Judge Kugler was without "Jurisdiction" due to the Plaintiff criminal case being heard in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals under a Writ of Mandamus.

(208) On June 20, 2018, Honorable Judge Kugler in an opinion grants the Federal Prosecution motion to quash a subpoena that carried evidence that negated the probable cause finding on the conspiracy to commit attempted murder. Honorable Judge Kugler then states that there was probable cause supporting the arrest on the conspiracy charges of attempted murder; this is done even in the face of sworn affidavits of Vineland Police Department Supervisor Michelle Pedulla who stated that "No probable cause exist either written or spoken on record that would justify the warrants on Stephan Byrd of July 25, 2014. Honorable Judge Kugler also denies the

sworn affidavits of Court appointed investigator Kerry Tucker. In which Mr. Tucker confirmed that no probable cause was on record for the warrants of July 25, 2014, also it was again corroborated through Cumberland County Criminal Division.

(209) Honorable Judge Kugler then acknowledges in the same opinion that the criminal case is on appeal in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, so no current trial date is pending.

(210) A judge is not immune for actions, though judicial in nature, taken in complete absence of all jurisdiction.

(211) Due Process is, at the very least, a check on procedure. Its primary concern is whether life, liberty or property is deprived without following constitutionally adequate procedures. Our Courts of the United States shall become no safe haven for Judges who blatantly make grave procedural errors in absence of all jurisdiction.

COUNT TWENTY

Federal Tort Claims Act

*Respondeat Superior Liability

(212) Plaintiff raises claim under the Federal Tort Claims Act which may only be brought against the United States, when holding Federal employees liable in a official capacity.

(213) The Plaintiff has presented notice of the claim to all offending agencies, including a "sum certain" demand for monetary damages; because the requirements of presentation and a demand for a sum certain are among the terms defining the United States Consent to be sued, they are jurisdictional.

(214) Plaintiff incorporates by reference the allegations of civil,

human and constitutional rights violations by all Federal Employees contained in the first paragraph to the last as if fully set forth herein at length.

(215) At all times defendants of the FBI, Special Agents Joseph Furey, Special Agent Michael Scimeca, Special Agent Jason DiJoseph, Special Agent Mark Gillen , Special Agent Bradley Cohen, Special Agent Monica Cueto, Special Agent Carrie Brzezinski, and Assistant United States Attorneys Courtney Oliva, and Sarah Aliabadi, were either acting privately, under color of law , or were acting under oath of office, for the Federal Government, as supervisors, special agents, Assistant United States Attorney(s) or Official affiliate's.

(216) Supervisory Liability under civil rights statutes occurs either when supervisors personally participate in alleged deprivations, criminality and misconduct; causal connection can be established when wide spread abuse puts responsible supervisors on notice of the need to correct the alleged deprivations, and if they fail to correct the misconduct, or deprivation. Also a policy need not be formal or written to serve as the basis for liability. "Tacit Authorization" may be sufficient, and failure to take remedial action may be evidence of a policy.

(217) These Federal Supervisors, Assistant United States Attorney(s) and Special Agents as defendants, were in on the collective decision to falsely charge the Plaintiff with crimes of conspiracy to commit attempted murder, weapon possessions and said persons not to possess weapons. Clearly all evidence proves that this framing by the multi-jurisdictional task force was orchestrated by the Federal Government, and the property seized on the arrest was handed over to the Federal government as requested prior to a warrant or jurisdiction federally.

(218) The Federal Tort Claims Act provides much needed relief to those suffering injury from the negligence of governmental employees. The FTCA is intended by congress to permit liability essentially based on the intentional wrongful or careless conduct of the government's employess, for which the government is to be made liable according to city, state, and federal laws under the doctrine of Respondeat Superior.

EQUITABLE TOLLING

(218)"Generally, a litigant seeking equitable tolling bears the burden of establishing two elements:

(1) that he has been pursuing his rights diligently, and
(2) that some extraordinary circumstances stood in his way."
[See., Ross v. Varano, 712 F.3d 784, 798 (3rd Cir. 2013)].

(219) Extraordinary Circumstances permitting equitable tolling ~~has~~ been found where; (1) the petitioner has been actively misled; (2) the petitioner has been prevented from asserting his rights in some extraordinary way; (3) the petitioner timely asserted his rights in the wrong forum, or (4) the court has misled a party regarding the steps that the party needs to take to preserve a claim.

(Fahy v. Horn, 240 F.3d 239, 244 (3rd Cir. 2001)

(220) In favor of the Plaintiff, equitable tolling should be granted due to the overwhelming diligence the Plaintiff has displayed to uncover evidence presented in such a manner that the appearance [by high level ranking FEderal, State, and Local Officials], is clear of mendacious behavior that "No" court which sits under the United States Constitution should tolerate.

(221) The Plaintiff ability to document this atrocity of justice with court documents, telecommunications of Agents and State law enforcement, the grand jury proceedings, sworn affidavits by law enforcement, and a federal docket containing 5 years of litigation since December of 2014 and ongoing; As the Plaintiff fought vigorously to prove this high level of misconduct and is still in pre-trial detention, actively and diligently pursuing his rights.

(222) This is in spite of the consistent fraud by prosecutors to shield the agents conduct and conceal the egregious criminal behavior that was exhibited by this team of agencies. Also the erroneous rulings of Honorable Judge Robert B. Kugler in his attempt to deceive and mislead the Plaintiff into assuming that he has no constitutional grounds to stand upon, as he takes his place within the conspiracy.

(223) This conspiracy went beyond anything a trier of fact could imagine. So much so that documents and databases was used in the fraud to convey that a grand jury had No-Bill the charges on December 17, 2014, when in fact Grand Jury proceedings show these events never occurred. The Plaintiff was not even presented, nor was the Plaintiff on any count showing a statutory violation to be no-bill. This was clearly a total fraud on the court by a senior prosecutor to cover up the framing done by this multi-jurisdictional task force.

(224) In no way should expiration of some limitations period block Plaintiff claims; for when misconduct, corruption and invidious behavior becomes the glue of a conspiracy involving multiple agencies and high ranking law enforcement personnel, justice requires and impels strongly towards affording the Plaintiff his day in court on the merits of the claims.

JURY DEMAND

(225) Plaintiff hereby demand a jury trial on all issues so triable.

RELIEF REQUESTED

Wherefore, Plaintiff prays for relief, as follows;

(1) For general damages in a sum to be determined at trial:

(2) For special damages, and compensatory damages, including but not limited to, past, present and/ or future wage loss, income and support, litigation expenses in a criminal and civil context and other special damages in a sum to be determined according to proof;

(3) For a full criminal investigation into the defendant(s), and for each defendant to be charged and prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law, according to all New Jersey Statutory Violations of computer fraud in running off line DMV checks and kidnapping.

(4) For equitable tolling on possible expiration of all limitation periods that may be an issue.

(5) For punitive damages and exemplary damages in amounts to be determined according to proof as to any and all defendants, known and unknown/ and or Jane and John Does 1 through 100 and/ or each of them.

(6) For removal of the Plaintiff name from State and Federal data bases associating the Plaintiff with having received a no-bill under indictment no. 14-12-00949-1 in the State of New Jersey at Cumberland County Grand Jury on December 17, 2014.

Respectfully Submitted

STEPHAN BYRD

U.S.M.S. - 66971-050

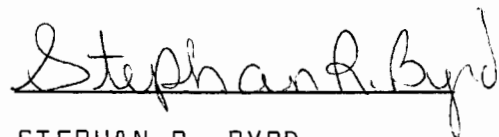
Federal Detention Center

P.O. Box; 562

Philadelphia, PA. 19106

NOTICE OF SERVICE

1. I, Stephan R. Byrd, sui juris, hereby certify under the penalty of false swearing that I caused to be served upon defendants these foregoing moving documentary-evidence to the best of my ability;
2. Plaintiff swears that he has been in the continuous pre-trial detention which impedes Plaintiff resource capabilities; due to Plaintiff pre-trial detention, he is unable to locate on his own, defendant(s) individual addresses and therefore, process will be served upon defendant(s) at the address of employment known to Plaintiff (ab initio) to date due to Plaintiff limited resource's;
3. Process will be effectively served upon all defendant(s) at their last known place of employment.



STEPHAN R. BYRD

U.S.M.S. 66971-050

FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER

P.O. Box: 562

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
LOCAL CIVIL RULES

The Plaintiff, Stephan R. Byrd, in propria persona, citizen hereby certifies that to the best of his knowledge and belief the matters in controversy are not subject of any other civil action suit of this nature pending in any court, nor are the matters pending arbitration nor administrative proceedings of civil liability in nature.

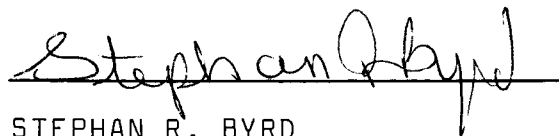
Stephan R. Byrd

I, Stephan R. Byrd, Citizen of the United States, sui juris, affirm and declare under the penalty of false swearing, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 inter alia that:

1. I understand the foregoing pleadings to the best of my ability to be true in support of these moving documents regarding my request for Civil Rights, Human Rights, Constitutional Rights, and Tort joint complaints;

II. All the statements disclosed in these pleadings are true and correct, or can be verified to the best of my ability and understanding relating to myself, Plaintiff Constitutional Violations, Civil Rights Violations, Human Rights Violations, and Constitutional Violations;

III. The foregoing has been submitted in absolute good faith, and not for harassment nor delay.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Stephan R. Byrd", is written over a horizontal line.

STEPHAN R. BYRD

U.S.M.S. 66971-050

FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER

P.O. Box: 562

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19106

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Stephan R. Byrd, sui juris, hereby certify that on or about the _____ of February, 2019, I caused to be served by U.S. Mail and the original filing by hand delivery, copies of an original consolidated complaint, and additional copies mailed of the foregoing pleadings in these moving matters upon:

1. Atlantic City Resident Agency
Claremont Tower, 11 Centre Place, Newark, New Jersey
07102
2. United States Attorney's Office
District of New Jersey
970 Broad St. Ste 700
Newark, New Jersey 07102-2534
3. North Brunswick Police Department
710 Hermann Rd
North Brunswick, New Jersey 08902
4. Vineland Police Department
111 North 6th Street
Vineland, New Jersey 08360
5. Cumberland County Prosecutors Office
115 Vine Street
Bridgeton, New Jersey 08302
6. Vineland Municipal Court
736 Landis Avenue
Vineland, New Jersey 08360

7. Honorable Robert B. Kugler
United States District Court
Mitchell Cohen Courthouse
Fourth and Cooper Street
1 John F. Gerry Plaza
Camden, New Jersey 08102

8. Sara Aliabadi, A.U.S.A.
Office of The U.S. Attorney
401 Market Street, 4th Floor
Camden, New Jersey 08101

9. Debra M. Marko
Vineland Times Daily Journal
891 East Oak Rd.
Vineland, New Jersey 08360